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to Dec. 1877

THE HISTORY
OF THE
COUNTY OF HIGHLAND,

IN THE STATE OF OHIO,

From its First Creation and Organization,
to July 4th, 1876;

TOGETHER WITH THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSEMBLED PEOPLE,

WHO MET ON THAT DAY AT HILLSBORO,
THE COUNTY SEAT, TO

CELEBRATE THE CENTENNIAL BIRTHDAY OF THE NATION.

AND ALSO,

A Continuation of the History to Dec. 31st, 1877.

BY JAMES H. THOMPSON, OF HILLSBORO, O.

PRINTED AT THE
HILLSBORO GAZETTE JOB ROOM.
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Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the Year 1877, by

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THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF HIGHLAND.

CHAPTER I.

CREATION AND ORGANIZATION.

THE County of Highland, in the State of Ohio, was created and organized in pursuance of the act of the General Assembly of the State, passed February 18th, 1805. And its permanent boundaries were fixed and settled by said act, and also by subsequent parts of the acts of the said General Assembly, creating the counties of Fayette and Clinton, passed February 19th, 1810; and also, by an act of said General Assembly, passed February, 1813.

AN ACT

Erecting a part of the counties of Ross, Adams and Clermont, into a separate county, by the name of Highland.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:* That all that part of the counties of Ross, Adams and Clermont, within the following boundaries, be and the same is hereby laid off and erected into a separate county, which shall be known by the name of Highland: beginning at the twenty mile tree, in the line between Adams and Clermont counties, which is run north from the mouth of Eagle creek, on the Ohio river, and running thence east twelve miles; thence north-eastwardly until it intersects the line which was run between the counties of Ross, Scioto and Adams, at the eighteen mile tree from the Scioto river; thence northwardly to the mouth of the Rocky fork of Paint creek; thence up main Paint creek, by the bed thereof, including John Watt's survey of one thousand acres, on which the town of Greenfield is situated, to the south line of Franklin county; thence with said line west, to the east line of Green county; thence with said line south, to the south-east corner of said county; thence with the south line thereof west, to the north-

NOTE.—Highland was the 21st county, in order of time, organized in the State of Ohio.

east corner of Clermont county, and from the beginning west, to the north fork of White Oak creek; thence north to the south line of Warren county; thence with said line east to the corner between Clermont and Warren counties.

SEC. 2. That from and after the first day of May next, said county shall be vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities of a separate and distinct county: *Provided*, that it shall be lawful for the coroners, sheriffs, constables and collectors for the counties of Ross, Adams and Clermont, to do and perform all the duties which they are or may be required to do in their respective counties, within the bounds of said county of Highland, before the said division shall take place; and all suits and actions, which are or may be pending therein at the time of said division, shall be tried and determined in the same manner as though a division had not taken place.

SEC. 3. That all that part of the county of Highland, which shall lie south of an east line drawn from the forty-four mile tree, in the line which divides the counties Adams, Clermont, Ross and Warren, to Paint creek, shall be a district, within which and within four miles of the common center thereof, the commissioners who may be appointed, agreeably to an act, entitled "an act establishing seats of justice," shall fix the permanent seat of justice for the said county of Highland.

SEC. 4. That all the inhabitants within the said county of Highland, who do now, or may hereafter reside north of the east and west line mentioned in the third section of this act, shall be exempted from paying any county rates or levies, for the purpose of erecting public buildings therein.

SEC. 5. That the courts to be held in the said county of Highland, shall be holden in the town of New Market, until a permanent seat of justice shall be established in said county. [*Passed Feb. 18, 1805.*]

AN ACT *establishing the county of Fayette.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:* That all those parts of Ross and Highland counties, included in the following boundaries, be and the same are hereby laid off and erected into a separate and distinct county, which shall be called and known by the name of Fayette, to-wit: beginning at the south-west corner of the county of Pickaway; thence north with the line of said county, to the corner of Madison; thence west with the line of said Madison county, to the line of Greene county; thence south with the line of Greene county, to the south-east corner thereof; thence east five miles; thence south to the line of Highland county; thence east with said line, to Paint creek; thence a straight line to place of beginning. [*Passed February 19, 1810.*]

AN ACT *establishing the county of Clinton.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:* That all those parts of the counties of Warren and Highland, within the following boundaries, be and the same are hereby erected into a separate county, to be known by the name of Clinton: beginning at the south-east corner of Greene county, running east five miles; thence south to Highland county line; thence west with said

line, within four miles of the eastern line of Warren county; thence southwardly so far as to intersect a line one mile east from the south-east corner of Warren county; thence west from the beginning west, so far that a line south will leave Warren county a constitutional boundary. [*Passed February 19, 1810.*]

AN ACT to attach part of Highland county to the county of Clinton.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:* That all that part of Highland county, within the following boundaries, be and the same is hereby attached to, and shall remain in the county of Clinton: beginning at the south-east corner of Clinton county, adjoining Fayette county; thence running a line on a south-westerly direction to strike the line of Clinton county, at such point as to include four hundred square miles in the said county of Clinton.

SEC. 2. That the county surveyor of the county of Ross, shall, within thirty days after being duly notified by the commissioners of Clinton county, proceed to survey said county of Clinton, and annex thereto so much of the county of Highland as shall make said county of Clinton contain four hundred square miles, agreeably to the provisions of the first section of this act, and said surveyor shall take to his assistance, chain-men and ax-men, who are not inhabitants either of the counties of Clinton, Warren or Highland, and who have no interest therein, who shall be duly sworn as the law directs; and said surveyor shall make out two accurate surveys, or plats thereof, one of which he shall return to the clerk of the court of common pleas for said county of Clinton, who shall record the same in the records of the court of said county, and the other he shall deposit in the office of the secretary of state, who shall preserve the same with this act, which survey, when so made and recorded, shall be the perpetual boundaries of said county of Clinton; and said surveyor shall receive two dollars per day, and said chain-men and ax-men shall each receive one dollar per day, for all the time they are respectively employed in such service, to be paid out of the treasury of the county of Clinton. [*Passed February 4, 1813.*]

Under these acts of the General Assembly, and the execution of them by the proper legal authorities, the boundaries of Highland county were ascertained and fixed, A. D. 1813, and have so remained ever since, except that slight variations of the compass in the running of county lines, have, in a very few instances, changed the residences of a small number of inhabitants from one county to another, possibly not in a half-dozen instances.

Within the indisputable boundary lines, it is estimated, and has been as accurately ascertained as can be, without a precise survey of each farm, that there are included five hundred and forty-one square miles of territory, making

three hundred and forty-six thousand, three hundred and seven acres of land, comprehended in six hundred and thirty-two original surveys of the Virginia Military District. This territory is now divided into seventeen townships, of unequal quantities of land, and of varied boundaries, springing out of the original irregularities of the surveys in the Virginia Military District. The names of all the townships, and the dates of their creation and organization, are given so far as they can be ascertained.

At a meeting of the county commissioners, April 14th, 1825, the following orders were made :

“Boundary lines of the several townships of Highland county, as recorded on the books in which the acts and proceedings of the commissioners of said county have been recorded from its first organization, collected into one view, by order of the commissioners, April 14th, 1825.

“At the first organization of Highland county, it appears from the records of the commissioners, that the whole county was divided into four townships, viz: Liberty, New Market, Fairfield and Brush Creek.”

And then in the same order, the boundary lines of the four preceding townships, and of Paint, Union, Madison and Concord, are all recorded as existing at that time ; but there are no dates given as to the time of the creation and organization of these eight townships, and there are no records or journals in the auditor's office, clerk's office, or recorder's office, of Adams, Ross, Clermont, or Highland counties, (which have been diligently searched,) from which such dates can be obtained ; nor by what authority the first four original townships were created and organized. The county commissioners were, for the first time, exclusively authorized to organize and create new townships, by the act of the General Assembly, of February 19th, 1810 ; and previous to that time, the justices of the court of quarter session, prior to the state constitution of 1802 ; and the commissioners

of each county, and the associate judges of the court of common pleas of each county, after the adoption of that constitution, had concurrently exercised the power, by law, of organizing new townships, until 1810.

The first record book of the proceedings of the county commissioners that can be found in the auditor's office, is that of A. D., 1811; and it has been reported to the writer, and such report is sustained by considerations presently mentioned, that after making the above orders (in 1825) as to the eight townships mentioned, the commissioners, before the present court house was erected, burned up as useless papers, the loose and irregular proceedings of their board, prior to 1811, which contained the dates of the organization of the townships mentioned above. This tradition is confirmed by the fact that the journals from 1811 (leather bound,) exist, and that in 1825 several other townships besides those mentioned, had been created prior thereto; and no description of the boundaries of the first eight townships are given at all, and cannot be found in these leather bound journals.

How the fact may be, is not a matter of much public importance, as the eight townships and their boundaries as fixed and defined by the journal of 1825, and the several changes thereof, by the creation of other subsequent townships, are all matters of record, and no dispute can arise as to the boundaries, if the records existing are preserved.

The following are the dates of the organization of those townships which are found on the journals, and the territory out of which they were formed:

<i>Names of townships.</i>	<i>Time of organization.</i>	<i>From what townships created.</i>
Jackson...	Sept. 24, 1816	Brush Creek and Concord.
Salem.....	Aug. 19, 1819	New Market and Union.
Whiteoak ..	1821	New Market and Salem.
Dodson ...	June 7, 1830	Union, Salem and New Market.
Clay	Dec. 5, 1831	Whiteoak and Salem.
Marshall ..	Jan. 15, 1844	Liberty, Jackson, Brush Cr. and Paint.
Hamer.....	June 5, 1849	Salem, New Market, Union and Dodson.
Wash'gt'n ..	June 6, 1850	Liberty, Concord, Jackson and Marshall.
Penn.....	March 2, 1852	Liberty, Fairfield and Union. ² (see note)

With some hesitancy the boundaries of the townships are omitted, for the reason that their several descriptions would make this sketch too voluminous. And for the further reason that such boundaries can be and ought to be obtained by each board of township trustees, and preserved, to guard against the accident of the destruction of the court house and the county records by fire.

The quantity of land in each township is as follows :

	<i>Acres improved.</i>	<i>Wood-land.</i>		<i>Improved land.</i>	<i>Wood-land.</i>
Brush Creek..	16,860	8,703	Marshall	10,595	3,509
Concord.....	15,658	4,859	New Market..	9,988	4,104
Clay	11,127	6,543	Paint.....	23,290	9,318
Dodson	11,994	4,865	Penn.....	14,389	4,563
Fairfield	19,777	6,528	Salem.....	7,352	3,575
Hamer	8,134	4,258	Union.....	11,713	4,865
Jackson	11,461	4,099	White Oak ...	10,375	4,880
Liberty	21,488	8,100	Washington ..	9,552	4,329
Madison	13,717	6,789	Total of land in tps..	322,358	acr.

The land in the townships is less than the auditor's duplicates show for the whole county, by 2,540 acres, which arises from the fact that subsequent surveys of the original larger tracts into lesser ones increases the quantity, because all the original surveys and original subdivisions contained a surplus.

The orchards of the county, in the aggregate, according to the report of the secretary of state of 1875, contained 5,116 acres.

NOTE.—There was a township called Richland, which comprehended the territory embraced in the act attaching part of Highland to Clinton county. But of its organization or boundaries, the record can not be found.

For 1874.

Apples, bu., 160,460; peaches, bu., 36,094; pears, bu., 2,619; grapes, lbs., 83,925; wine, gal., 6,705.

OTHER PRODUCTS FOR 1874.

	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Wheat,	36,098	380,258	Buckwheat,	68	334
Corn,	55,720	1,867,020	Potatoes,	812	34,736
Oats,	6,433	58,220	Sweet Potatoes,	37	5,155
Barley,	1	11	Tobacco,	27	11,606 lbs.
Rye,	207	1,082	Clover,	2,670	863 tons
Timothy,	12,989	5,640 tons	of hay, and 753 bu. clover seed.		

Butter, lbs., 471,743; cheese, lbs., 6,401; maple sugar, lbs., 3,217; maple syrup, gal., 4,035. Sorghum: acres, 244; sugar, 233; syrup, gal., 9,076.

LIVE STOCK STATEMENT FOR 1874.

	<i>No.</i>	<i>Value.</i>		<i>No.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Horses,	9,995	\$544,000.92	Mules,	990	\$52,969.00
Cattle,	19,778	403,513.00	Sheep,	15,591	40,546.00
Hogs,	44,924	190,356.00	Dogs,	2,888	.....

COUNTY AUDITOR'S REPORT

*Of the foregoing agricultural and horticultural products, etc.,
for the year 1876 :*

The orchards in the county, in the aggregate, according to the report of the county auditor for 1876, contain 5,445 acres. Apples, 460,430 bu.; peaches, 868 bu.; pears, 147 bu.; grapes, 1,760 lbs.; wine, 340 gal.; cheese, 247 lbs.; butter, 452,451 lbs.; maple sugar, 4,265 lbs.; maple syrup, 3,832 gal.; Sorghum: 325 acres; sugar, 930 lbs.; syrup, 24,299 gal.

OTHER PRODUCTS.

	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	
Wheat,	25,679	188,579	Timothy,	16,858	14,670 tons.
Corn,	70,170	2,257,210	Buckwheat,	113	913 bu.
Oats,	7,021	89,804	Potatoes,	971	70,335 "
Barley,	84	520	Tobacco,	101	61,285 lbs.
Rye,	428	2,798	Clover,	528	199 bu.

LIVE STOCK.

	<i>No.</i>	<i>Value.</i>		<i>No.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Horses,	9,974	\$512,279	Mules,	1,021	\$54,043
Cattle,	20,217	425,732	Sheep,	16,065	37,740
Hogs,	39,199	199,816	Dogs,	2,128	2,996

The foregoing statistics are supposed to approximate very near to accuracy, as to the live stock statement; but as to the agricultural and horticultural products, they are very vague, because there is no law which compels a tax payer on his oath to render a true account of the products of his lands, and all such returns are made by loose conjecture; and the author would add, from his personal knowledge of the careless mode in which such estimates are made by the tax payers and the assessors, that, as a general rule, the quantity and value of the agricultural and horticultural products are reported at twenty-five per cent. below the maximum value. And he would say, for the information of parties, that so variable are the annual agricultural and horticultural products of the county, that in one year, in many products, they will exceed that of the last year preceeding, by twenty per cent., or more.

And, besides, the acreage which is sown and planted, and the failure of crops from year to year, as appears from the comparison of the auditor's reports in 1874 and 1876, above mentioned, are so greatly different; and excess of yield of crops on the same acreage on account of seasons is so great in one year over another, that it is impossible to present any other than the foregoing approximate quantities of the products of the county.

VALUE OF PROPERTY

Assessed for taxation during 1875:

Lands.....	\$9,239,700
Towns and Villages.....	1,451,580
Chattel Property.....	5,032,212
Total.....	\$15,723,493
Total State Tax.....	\$ 48,804.60
Total Local Tax.....	132,885.80
Total Taxes.....	481,690.40

The foregoing tables exhibit the precise status of the property interests of the county; and next in order, the

progress of population should be presented; and, as further back than 1810, no enumeration of any census returns can be found, (because our organization commenced in 1805); therefore, from the period of 1810 the census returns can only be found, and are as follows:

POPULATION OF THE COUNTY.

1870	1860	1850	1840	1830	1820	1810
29,133	27,773	25,781	22,269	16,345	12,308	5,766

POPULATION OF TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS IN 1870.

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.
Brush Creek	1601	1592	9	1554	47
Sinking Spring	200	195	5	199	1
Clay	1345	1258	87	1336	9
Buford	120	120	.....	120	.....
Concord <i>a</i>	1262	1236	26	1239	23
Sugar-Tree Ridge	112	987	25	100	12
Dodson	1710	1612	98	1705	5
Lynchburg	476	447	29	474	2
Fairfield <i>b</i>	2565	2504	61	2350	215
Centerfield	128	127	1	128	.....
East Monroe	163	163	.....	162	1
Leesburg	508	480	28	462	46
New Lexington	242	231	11	236	6
Hamer	959	948	11	959	.....
Danville	157	149	8	157	.....
Jackson <i>a</i>	905	903	2	905	.....
Bellfast	503	502	1	503	.....
Fairfax <i>a</i>	544	542	2	533	11
North Uniontown	95	95	.....	95	.....
Liberty <i>b</i>	5189	4817	372	4470	719
Hillsboro	2818	2515	303	2430	388
Madison	3261	3090	171	2888	373
Greenfield	1712	1582	130	1525	187
Marshall	821	813	8	821	.....
Marshall	514	507	13	514	.....
New Market	1107	1094	3	1091	16
New Market	143	140	7	143	.....
Paint	2429	2394	35	2376	53
New Boston	111	106	5	111	.....
New Petersburg	216	216	.....	216	.....
Rainsborough	220	219	1	220	.....
Penn <i>b</i>	1471	1410	61	1260	211
Salem	1029	987	42	1022	7

POPULATION OF TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.
Princetown	117	115	2	117	.....
Union	1455	1447	8	1450	5
Washington.....	972	947	25	971	1
Berryville.....	78	77	1	78	.....
White Oak.....	1052	941	111	1052	.....
Mowrystown	414	333	81	414	.....
Taylorstown	52	52	.....	52	.....

a Of Fairfax: 250 in Concord and 294 in Jackson.

b In 1852 Penn from Fairfield and Liberty.

*NOTE.—The population of Hillsboro, according to the enumeration taken for school purposes in 1876, is 3,096.

CHURCHES, MILLS, MANUFACTORIES, AND HOTELS.

TOWNSHIPS.	Churches.	Mills.	Manufactories.	Hotels.
Brush Creek.....	7	4	1	2
Concord.....	6	1	0	1
Clay.....	4	3	0	1
Dodson.....	6	4	0	4
Fairfield.....	12	5	0	5
Hammer.....	2	1	0	2
Jackson.....	6	1	0	2
Liberty.....	13	5	7	4
Marshall.....	3	.....	.....	1
Madison.....	9	2	3	5
New Market.....	7	1	0	2
Paint.....	10	5	2	4
Penn.....	3	1	0	1
Union.....	4	2	0	.....
Whiteoak.....	6	4	0	1
Washington.....	4	1	0	1
Salem.....	3	1	0	1

1875.

Marriages.
258

Births.
720

Deaths.
300

Divorces.
9

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL-HOUSES—1875.

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	Number of School- Houses.	Value of School- Houses.	Number of Teachers employed.	Number of Scholars enrolled.
Brush Creek.....	11	\$5,000	12	429
Concord.....	9	5,000	10	367
Clay.....	9	.....	9	457
Dodson.....	7	3,160	12	283
Fairfield.....	10	6,000	19	453
Hamer.....	6	.....	7	331
Jackson.....	7	.....	8	249
Liberty.....	10	6,000	13	558
Marshall.....	5	1,500	9	251
Madison.....	9	7,200	9	513
New Market.....	7	4,500	7	341
Paint.....	15	17,884	25	656
Penn.....	8	1,200	12	357
Salem.....	7	.....	7	165
Union.....	7	.....	11	301
White Oak.....	7	6,300	7	334
Washington.....	8	5,000	8	309
Hillsboro.....	2	40,000	13	727
And Tem. College.....	.....	30,000	5	30
And College.....	.....	20,000	7	71
Greenfield.....	3	10,000	10	509
Leesburg.....	1	10,000	4	180
Lynchburg.....	1	.....	4	171
New Lexington.....	2	6,000	2	101
New Petersburg.....	1	2,700	2	74
Russell Station.....	1	.....	2	162
Totals.....	142	148244	223	8278

Boys..... 4,380

Girls..... 3,890

Total..... 8,278

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR PRESIDENT IN 1876.

Republican..... 3,341

Democratic..... 3,323

Prohibition..... 9

Total..... 6,672

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

1875	1865	1855	1845	1835	1825	1815	1810
6,375	4,758	3,808	4,341	2,011	.....	456	491

BANKS.

National Banks.....	3	Capital	\$250,000.00
Private Banks	2	Capital	78,000.00
Total.....			\$328,000.00

Dry goods stores, fancy stores, groceries, stores, carpenter shops, shoemaker stores and shops, hardware stores and blacksmith shops are too numerous to be mentioned. In addition to the foregoing property interests, there are fourteen free turnpike roads, of the total aggregate length of one hundred and twenty four miles; and also, there are ten miles of the H. & C. railroad completed from Lynchburg to Hillsboro; and there are also about twenty miles of the M. & C. railroad, in running order, from Vienna to Greenfield.

The debts of the county in 1875, are as follows:

Debts of the county	\$ 1,800.13
Debts of the townships .....	.....
Debts of the villages	11,000.00
Debts of school districts.....	5,498.52
Total debts.....	\$18,298.68

HILLSBORO MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by MILLER & QUINN, Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
High street.

BUYING PRICES FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

HILLSBORO, Dec. 11, 1876.

Wheat, per bu.....	\$1 00 ^a	1 20	Bacon Hams, per lb...	12
Corn, per bu.....	25 ^a	30	Bacon Sides, per lb.....	12
Oats, per bu		25	Bacon Shoulders, pr lb	8 ^a 10
Timothy Seed, per bu	2 00		Lard, per lb.....	13
Flour, per cwt	3 25		Hay, per ton.....	8 00
Corn Meal, per bu....		40	Sorghum Molasses, gal	30
Potatoes, per bu.....	60 ^a	80	Wood, per cord	3 60 ^a 3 50
Sweet Potatoes, pr bu	75 ^a	1 00	Tallow, per lb.....	7
White Beans, per bu	80 ^a	1 25	Wool, fleeced, per lb....	30
Dried Apples, per lb..	3 ^a	4	Wool, tub-washed and	
Dried Peaches per lb	10 ^a	12 ¹	picked .....	...
Green Apples, per bu		20	Wool, unwashed.....	...
Feathers, per lb.....	35 ^a	45	Chickens, live, per dz. 1	75 ^a 2 25
Butter, per lb.....	16 ^a	18	Turkeys, per lb.....	8
Eggs, per doz.....		18	Honey, per lb.....	25

HILLSBORO, Dec. 13, 1877.

Wheat, per bu.....	\$1 20	Bacon Hams, per lb.....	10
Corn, per bu.....	35	Bacon Sides, per lb.....	9
Oats, per bu.....	22	Bacon Shoulders, lb.,	6½¢ 8
Timothy Seed, pr bu	1 25	Lard, per lb.....	10
Flour, per cwt.....	3 25	Hay, per ton.....	7 00 ¢ 8 00
Corn Meal, per bu....	45	Sorghum Molasses...	25 ¢ 30
Potatoes, per bu.....	30	Wood, per cord.....	3 00 ¢ 3 50
Sweet Potatoes, pr bu	1 00	Tallow, per lb.....	6½
White Beans, per bu	1 00 ¢ 1 50	Wool, fleece, per lb.	35 ¢ 38
Dried Apples, per lb	2½¢ 3	Wool, tub-washed	
Dried Peaches, per lb	6 ¢ 8	and picked.....	38
Green Apples, pr bu	50	Wool, unwashed.....	25 ¢ 30
Feathers, per lb.....	35 ¢ 40	Chickens, live, pr dz	1 00 ¢ 1 50
Butter, per lb.....	18	Honey, per lb.....	17
Eggs, per doz.....	17		

The foregoing statistical tables, and the occasional explanations attached to each, are believed in the main to present an accurate statement of the subject matter contained in each table, and an accurate outline of the relative condition of the county, as to each one of such subject matters.

In the next chapter will be found a statement under separate heads, of the contributions of Highland county to the civil and military service of the United States, and the civil service of the State of Ohio, etc., etc.

CHAPTER II.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CIVIL SERVICE.

HIGHLAND COUNTY has contributed to the civil service of the United States :

WILLIAM A. TRIMBLE, of Hillsboro, O., elected senator of the United States in 1819, and served until 1822, when he died.

JOSEPH J. McDOWELL, of Hillsboro, O., elected to Congress in 1843, and re-elected in 1844, and served two terms.*

NELSON BARRERE, of Hillsboro, O., elected in 1850, and served one term.

JONAS R. EMRIE, of Hillsboro, O., elected in 1854, and served one term.

JOHN A. SMITH, of Hillsboro, O., elected in 1868, and re-elected in 1870; served two terms.

HENRY L. DICKEY, of Greenfield, O., elected in October, 1876, and present member.

Representatives in Congress from other counties than Highland.

JEREMIAH MORROW, of Warren county, from 1805 to 1813.

DUNCAN MCARTHUR and WM. CREIGHTON, JR., of Ross county, from 1813 to 1815.

WM. CREIGHTON, JR., of Ross county, from 1815 to 1817.

JOHN W. CAMPBELL, of Adams county, from 1817 to 1827.

WM. RUSSELL, of Adams county, from 1827 to 1831.

THOMAS CORWIN, of Warren county, from 1831 to 1840.

JEREMIAH MORROW, of Warren county, from 1841 to 1843.

THOMAS L. HAMER, of Brown county, elected in 1847; died in Mexico, previous to the convening of Congress, to which he

*The annual congressional election of 1843 and 1844 occurred on account of the failure of the General Assembly in the extra session of 1842, to district the state under the census of 1840.

was elected, being at the time of his death, a general in the military service of the United States.

JONATHAN MORRIS, of Clermont county, from 1847 to 1851.

ANDREW ELLISON, of Brown county, from 1853 to 1855.

J. R. COCKERELL, of Adams county, from 1857 to 1859.

WM. H. HOWARD, of Clermont county, from 1859 to 1861.

C. A. WHITE, of Brown county, from 1861 to 1865.

R. W. CLARK, of Clermont county, from 1865 to 1869.

LAWRENCE T. NEAL, of Ross county, from 1873 to 1877.

Other members of Congress, natives of Highland county, and educated therein.

CARY A. TRIMBLE, of Ross county, O., member from 10th congressional district of Ohio, from 1859 to 1863.

GRANVILLE BARRERE, member from 9th district, Illinois, from 1875 to 1877.

COLLECTORS OF REVENUE.

JOHN M. JOHNSON, of Hillsboro, O.

ZENOS HANLEY, of Hillsboro, O.

W. O. COLLINS, of Hillsboro, O.

WM. M. MEEK, of Hillsboro, O., appointed United States commissioner in 1859, and is the present incumbent.

DEPUTY U. S. MARSHALS.

DAVID MILLER, W. H. WOODROW, E. J. BLOUNT, JAS. W. DOGGETT, and SAMUEL LYLE, present incumbent, all of Hillsboro, O.

JAMES H. THOMPSON, of Hillsboro, O., Register in bankruptcy; appointed in 1867, and now in office, and before whom have been filed one hundred and thirty-nine voluntary and four involuntary petitions in bankruptcy, viz:

From Brown county, 29; Clermont, 3; Clinton, 35; Fayette, 46; Highland, 30.

POSTMASTERS AT HILLSBORO.

JAMES D. SCOTT, CARY A. TRIMBLE, JOHN A. TRIMBLE, R. D. LILLEY, J. R. EMRIE, R. H. AYRES, JACOB KIRBY, DANIEL BROWNING, JOHN BASKIN, G. W. LAWRENCE, W. R. SMITH and J. M. BARRERE.

MILITARY SERVICE OF THE U. S., AND THE STATE OF OHIO.

Col. WM. A. TRIMBLE, major of the 26th U. S. infantry; brevetted in 1814 as colonel of the 8th U. S. infantry.

CARY A. TRIMBLE, brevetted in 1814 as captain of first rifle regiment, U. S. army.

THE WAR OF 1812.

One volunteer rifle company, enlisted and mustered into service by Capt. GEO. W. BARRERE, of New Market, and WILLIAM DAVIDSON as lieutenant.

One volunteer infantry company, enlisted and mustered into service by JOHN JONES, of Hillsboro, as captain, and JAMES PATTERSON as lieutenant.

UNDER THE GENERAL CALL OF 1813.

One regiment of infantry, enlisted and called into service by WM. KEYS, of Hillsboro, O., as colonel, and ALLEN TRIMBLE as major, JAMES DANIEL as adjutant, Dr. JASPER HAND as sergeant, and AUGUSTUS RICHARDS as sergeant's mate; consisting, in part, of the following companies from Highland county, enlisted and mustered into service by the following officers: Capt. JOHN JONES, Capt. JAMES PATTERSON, Capt. HUGH ROGERS, Capt. JOEL BERRYMAN.

The lieutenants' names can not be ascertained by inquiry among the oldest inhabitants.

MEXICAN WAR.

Infantry company: DAVID IRICK, capt.; JACKSON KENNIPE, 1st lieutenant, and SAMUEL D. STEWART, 2d lieutenant.

All the above officers were from Hillsboro, and the company was recruited in Highland county. During the war, Capt. IRICK died, and Lieut. KENNIPE was promoted to captain, and Lieut. STEWART was promoted to 1st lieutenant, and the company thus officered was attached to the 2d Ohio regiment, under the command of Col. GEORGE W. MORGAN; and for brave and gallant conduct of Lieut. SAMUEL D. STEWART, at the battle of San Francisco, February 24th, 1847, which is thus reported:

"But, being surrounded on every side by the enemy, Col. MORGAN thought it prudent to send a courier to overtake Lieut. Col. IRWIN.

"Lieut. STEWART, of Highland county, volunteered to discharge the "perilous duty. The lancers lined the chapperal within fifty yards "of the road, as far as the eye could see. Lieut. STEWART, with a "friendly Mexican and an American, dashed out on the road, and the "enemy opened a heavy fire from both sides of the chapperal. The "Mexican was killed, and the American wounded; but STEWART dash- "ed gallantly on."

A gold mounted sword was voted to him by the Congress of the United States; and he was also promoted to the office of lieutenant in the regular army of the United States.

IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, A. D. 1861.

The term Roster will comprehend the officers of the regiment and company mustered into service from Highland Co.

12th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

ROSTER—THREE MONTHS' SERVICE.

RANK.	NAME.	DATE OF RANK.	COMMISSION.	REMARKS.
Captain.....	James Sloan.....	April 20, 1861	April 20, 1861	
1st Lieut....	Benj. R. A. Jones.....	April 20, 1861	April 20, 1861	
2d Lieut..	Wm. Peyton Cowne.....	April 20, 1861	April 20, 1861	

ROSTER—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Captain.....	James Sloan.....	June 6, 1861	June 31, 1861	Resigned November 25.
1st Lieut....	Wm. Peyton Cowne.....	June 6, 1861	Aug. 31, 1861	Resigned October 24, 1863.
2d Lieut....	Ezra Stevenson.....	June 6, 1861	Aug. 31, 1861	Promoted to 1st Lieut.

24th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Captain.....	J. B. Hill.....	June 3, 1861	June 12, 1861	Resigned June, 1862.
1st Lieut....	H. N. Easton.....	June 3, 1861	June 12, 1861	Promoted to Captain—Resigned Dec. 20, 1861.
2d Lieut....	W. C. Heddleston.....	June 3, 1861	June 12, 1861	Resigned Oct. 22, 1861.
2d Lieut....	Birch Foreaker.....	Feb. 8, 1862	Feb. 8, 1862	Promoted to 1st Lieut.
1st Lieut....	Birch Foreaker.....	Aug. 15, 1862	Dec. 30, 1862	Promoted to Captain.
Captain.....	Birch Foreaker.....	April 21, 1864	April 21, 1864	Resigned October, 1861.
1st Lieut....	Dan. W. McCoy.....	May 1, 1863	June 10, 1863	Promoted.

24th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.—Concluded.

Captain.....	Dan. W. McCoy.....	April 21, 1864	April 21, 1864	Mustered out June, 1864.
2d Lieut....	Ed. Mullinix.....	Aug. 15, 1862	Dec. 30, 1862	Promoted.
1st Lieut....	Ed. Mullinix.....	April 21, 1864	April 21, 1864	Mustered out.

27th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

ROSTER—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Captain.....	James P. Simpson.....	May 29, 1865	May 29, 1865	Promoted to Major.
Captain.....	James P. Simpson.....	May 29, 1865	May 31, 1865	Promoted to Lieut.-Colonel.
Captain.....	Zeph. C. Bryan.....	June 27, 1864	June 27, 1864	Died of wound received at the battle of Atlanta.
1st Lieut....	Thos. A. Walker.....	March 19, 1864	March 19, 1864	Appointed Major, 69th colored regiment.
	Thos. A. Walker.....	July 16, 1864	July 21, 1864	Promoted to Lieut.-Col., 69th colored regiment.
1st Lieut....	Newton H. Ervin.....	Jan. 28, 1865	Jan. 28, 1865	Mustered out with regiment.
2d Lieut....	Orlin J. Baldwin.....	May 31, 1865	May 31, 1865	Mustered out with regiment.

48th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

ROSTER—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Colonel.....	J. R. Parker.....	March 18, 1864	March 18, 1864	Mustered out in 1865.
Major.....	J. A. Behring.....	July 11, 1863	Jan. 27, 1864	
Captain.....	F. M. Postgate.....	Sept. 9, 1862	Oct. 3, 1862	Resigned January 25, 1863.
Captain.....	J. W. Frazee.....	Oct. 15, 1861	Feb. 28, 1862	Resigned June 14, 1863.
Captain.....	T. Montgomery.....	Nov. 1, 1863	Jan. 25, 1864	
Captain.....	G. W. Musgrove.....	Feb. 1, 1863	Feb. 6, 1863	Mustered out with regiment.
1st Lieut....	T. L. Fields.....			
1st Lieut....	W. A. Quarterman.....	Jan. 1, 1862	Feb. 28, 1862	Resigned January, 1863.
1st Lieut....	Cornelius Courae.....	March 3, 1863	March 25, 1863	Resigned September, 1863.
1st Lieut....	P. Brown.....			

50th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

ROSTER—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

RANK.	NAME.	DATE OF RANK.	DATE OF COM.	REMARKS.
Captain.....	L. C. Guthrie.....	Aug. 16, 1862	Sept. 21, 1862	Mastered out December, 1864.
2d Lieut.....	John A. Borum.....	Aug. 16, 1862	Sept. 21, 1862	Promoted.
1st Lieut.....	John A. Borum.....	May 24, 1863	July 20, 1863	Resigned.
1st Lieut.....	J. J. Manker.....	Aug. 16, 1862	Sept. 21, 1862	Promoted.
Captain.....	J. J. Manker.....	May 24, 1863	July 20, 1863	Resigned, 1864.

59th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

ROSTER—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Captain.....	C. A. Shadle.....	Jan. 26, 1862	May 15, 1862	Mastered out.
Lieut.....	F. F. Kibler.....	Jan. 11, 1862	Dec. 31, 1862	Discharged at expiration of term.

60th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

ROSTER—ONE YEAR'S SERVICE.

RANK.	NAMES.	COUNTY.	DATE OF RANK.	DATE OF COM'S'N.
Colonel.....	Wm. H. Trimble.....	Highland County.	Sept. 28, 1861	March 3, 1862
Lieut.-Colonel.....	Noah H. Hixon.....	"	Sept. 27, 1861	March 20, 1862
Major.....	J. K. Marlay.....	"	Sept. 28, 1861	March 3, 1862
Surgeon.....	David Noble.....	"	Sept. 29, 1861	March 3, 1862
Assistant Surgeon	R. A. Dwyer.....	"	Jan. 9, 1862	March 3, 1862
Chaplain.....	Wm. H. McReynolds.....	"	March 21, 1862	March 24, 1862

60th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.—Concluded.
ROSTER—ONE YEAR'S SERVICE.

Captain.....	John S. Hill.....	Highland County.	Oct.	24, 1861	Feb.	13, 1862
Captain.....	Philip Rothrock.....	"	Nov.	26, 1861	Feb.	13, 1862
Captain.....	Robert Harry.....	"	Dec.	12, 1861	Feb.	13, 1862
Captain.....	Milton Cowgill.....	"	Dec.	12, 1861	Feb.	13, 1862
1st Lieutenant.....	G. W. Barrere.....	"	Oct.	24, 1861	Feb.	13, 1862
1st Lieutenant.....	Wm. O. Donaho.....	"	Nov.	27, 1861	Feb.	13, 1862
1st Lieutenant.....	Samuel Coleman.....	"	Dec.	12, 1861	Feb.	13, 1862
1st Lieutenant.....	E. J. Blount.....	"	Sept.	28, 1861	March	13, 1862
1st Lieutenant.....	John M. Barrere.....	"	Oct.	1, 1861	March	4, 1862
1st Lieutenant.....	Wm. C. Blair.....	"	Feb.	25, 1862	March	6, 1862
2d Lieutenant.....	Jas. W. Gamble.....	"	April	2, 1862	June	20, 1862
2d Lieutenant.....	A. S. Witherington.....	"	Oct.	24, 1861	Feb.	13, 1862
2d Lieutenant.....	George W. Davis.....	"	Nov.	26, 1861	Feb.	13, 1862
2d Lieutenant.....	Cary T. Pope.....	"	Dec.	12, 1861	Feb.	13, 1862
2d Lieutenant.....	Jacob Lindsey.....	"	Jan.	26, 1862	March	4, 1862

65th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

ROSTER—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

RANK.	NAME.	DATE OF RANK.	DATE OF COM.	REMARKS.
	W. S. Patterson.....	Feb. 15, 1865	Feb. 15, 1865	Resigned.

73d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

ROSTER—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

RANK.	NAME.	DATE OF RANK.	DATE OF COM.	REMARKS.
Lieut.-Col.	Jacob Hyer	Oct. 3, 1861 Jan.	15, 1862	Resigned January, 1862.
Captain ..	L. W. Burcott	Dec. 30, 1861 Jan.	15, 1862	Died of wounds.
Captain	Silas Irion	Dec. 13, 1861 Jan.	15, 1862	Resigned January, 1863.
Captain	W. H. Eckman	Feb. 10, 1863 Feb.	10, 1865	Resigned February, 1865.
2d Lieut...	C. W. Trimble	Dec. 30, 1861 Jan.	15, 1862	Killed at Ball Run, August 30, 1862.
2d Lieut...	Samuel Fellers	March 8, 1862 April	14, 1862	Resigned December 24, 1862.

81st Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

ROSTER—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Captain James Gibson

July 31, 1862 April 16, 1863

Honorably discharged, November, 1864.

98th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

2d Lieut... S. C. Pemberton

Aug. 19, 1863 Aug. 20, 1863

Mustered out with regiment.

89th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut.-Col., Wm. H. Glenn

Feb. 23, 1863 May 6, 1863

Mustered out with regiment.

Captain D. M. Barrett

July 21, 1862 Sept. 15, 1862

Mustered out May 15, 1865.

Captain Joseph H. Mullinix

Oct. 2, 1862 Dec. 31, 1862

Resigned January 24, 1863.

Lieut. & Adj. R. W. Spargur

July 18, 1862 Sept. 13, 1862

Resigned May 21, 1863.

1st Lieut .. J. W. Patterson

July 18, 1862 Sept. 13, 1862

Resigned August 4, 1864.

89th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—Concluded.

1st Lieut.... J. C. Nelson.....	Dec.	18, 1862	March 6, 1863	Promoted to Captain.
Captain..... J. C. Nelson.....	May	2, 1863	May 18, 1863	Mustered out with regiment.
2d Lieut... Samuel A. Glenn.....	July	11, 1862	Sept. 15, 1862	Promoted to 1st Lieutenant.
1st Lieut... Samuel A. Glenn.....	Oct.	2, 1862	Dec. 31, 1862	Promoted to Captain.
Captain.... Samuel A. Glenn.....	Jan.	24, 1863	March 30, 1863	Mustered out May 16, 1865.
1st Lieut... John W. Glenn.....	Sept.	26, 1864	Sept. 26, 1864	
2d Lieut... J. R. Vickers.....	Aug.	21, 1862	Aug. 21, 1862	Promoted to 1st Lieutenant. Resigned Oct., 1862.
1st Lieut... T. H. Beveridge.....	Aug.	21, 1862	Aug. 21, 1862	Promoted to Captain.

168th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Captain..... Joseph Smith	May	13, 1864	May 13, 1864	Consolidated with 166th & 167th Ohio Nat. Gds.
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175th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

ROSTER—ONE YEAR'S SERVICE.

Colonel D. W. McCoy	June	6, 1865	June 6, 1865	Mustered out.
1st Lieut... E. E. Mullenix.....	June	6, 1865	June 6, 1865	Mustered out.
Surgeon... R. E. Dwyer.....	Sept.	20, 1864	Sept. 20, 1864	Mustered out.
As't Surg'n D. B. Cranger.....	Sept.	20, 1864	Sept. 20, 1864	Mustered out.
Captain J. M. Holstead.....	Sept.	10, 1864	Sept. 10, 1864	Mustered out.
Captain W. H. McCoy.....	Sept.	23, 1864	Sept. 23, 1864	Lost on steamer Sultana.
Captain Wm. P. Wolf.....	Sept.	29, 1864	Sept. 29, 1864	Mustered out.
Captain J. H. Dennison.....	June	6, 1865	June 6, 1865	Mustered out.
Captain C. W. Appley.....	March	1, 1865	March 21, 1865	Mustered out.
1st Lieut... F. M. Posegate.....	Oct.	10, 1864	Oct. 10, 1864	Mustered out as Quartermaster.
1st Lieut... T. J. McKeehan.....	March	29, 1865	March 29, 1865	Mustered out.
1st Lieut... Samuel S. Jolly.....	June	6, 1865	June 6, 1865	Mustered out with regiment.

175th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

ROSTER—ONE YEAR'S SERVICE.

RANK.	NAME.	DATE OF RANK.	DATE OF COM.	REMARKS.
2d Lieut.	Wm. M. Barrere.....	Sept. 29, 1864	Sept. 29, 1864	Lost on Shiliana.
2d Lieut.	George Sawyer.....	June 6, 1865	June 6, 1865	Mustered out.
2d Lieut.	Samuel A. Leamon.....	Sept. 16, 1864	Sept. 16, 1864	Promoted to 1st Lieutenant.
2d Lieut.	Joseph M. Ellis.....	Oct. 8, 1864	Oct. 8, 1864	Promoted to 1st Lieutenant.
2d Lieut.	Thomas Elliott.....	March 8, 1865	March 29, 1865	Killed at Franklin, Tennessee.

1st Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

ROSTER—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Major.....	Martin Buck.....	Dec. 31, 1862	Dec. 31, 1862	
Captain.....	R. R. Waddel.....	Dec. 31, 1862	Dec. 31, 1862	
1st Lieut.	C. A. Doggett.....	Dec. 29, 1861	Oct. 5, 1861	Resigned 1862.
2d Lieut.	David A. Roush.....	Jan. 1, 1863	Jan. 21, 1863	Mustered out.

2d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

ROSTER—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Major.....	H. N. Easton.....	May 11, 1864	May 11, 1865	Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.
1st Lieut.	McCray Vance.....	Nov. 25, 1862	Feb. 12, 1862	Resigned May 21, 1863.
Surgeon.....	Wm. McReynolds.....	April 17, 1865	April 17, 1865	Resigned.
Asst Surg'n	T. Fulton.....	Dec. 31, 1862	Feb. 12, 1863	Resigned.

4th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

1st Lieut... B. T. Hathaway Dec. 8, 1863 Jan. 21, 1864 Resigned November 3, 1864.

11th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

ROSTER—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Colonel Wm. O. Collins Dec. 19, 1864 Jan. 28, 1862 Mustered out April 1st, 1865.
 Captain P. W. Vanwinkle Dec. 21, 1861 Jan. 28, 1862 Mustered out April 1st, 1865. Waives promotion.
 1st Lieut... O. S. Glenn Dec. 31, 1861 Jan. 28, 1862 Promoted to Captain.
 1st Lieut... W. H. Woodrow Nov. 5, 1861 Jan. 28, 1862 Mustered out as Quartermaster, November, 1862.
 2d Lieut... G. W. Doggett Dec. 31, 1861 Jan. 28, 1862 Resigned April 23, 1863. [July 26, 1865.
 1st Lieut... Casper W. Collins May 1, 1865 May 1, 1865 Promoted to Captain. Killed at Fort Casper.

12th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

ROSTER—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Captain Wm. C. Hedderston Sept. 4, 1865 Sept. 4, 1865 Mustered out as 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant.
 2d Lieut... Joseph T. Thompson June 16, 1865 June 16, 1865 Promoted.
 1st Lieut... Joseph T. Thompson Nov. 12, 1865 Nov. 12, 1865 Mustered out with regiment as 1st Lieutenant.

1st Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery.

ROSTER—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

1st Lieut... Jacob M. Tenor Aug. 19, 1861 Dec. 6, 1862 Resigned Dec. 14, 1863.
 1st Lieut... Hugh S. Fetterton Aug. 1, 1862 Sept. 16, 1863 Resigned August 12, 1864.

2d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery.

ROSTER—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

RANK.	NAME.	DATE OF RANK.	DATE OF COM.	REMARKS.
Captain	Wm. S. Irwin, Company A	July	14, 1863	Promoted.
Captain	Samuel Coleman, " "	B Oct.	12, 1864	Resigned February 21, 1865.
1st Lieut ...	Jacob M. Grim, " "	A Jan.	1, 1864	Mustered out with regiment.
2d Lieut ...	Martin Redkey, " "	A Jan.	1, 1864	Resigned March 29th, 1865.
2d Lieut ...	James M. Hinghey, " "	A Oct.	18, 1864	Absent on sick leave, to muster out.

Prorost Marshals of Highland County.—WILLIAM SCOTT and JOSEPH K. MARLEY.

Military County Committee during the War of the Rebellion.—WM. R. SMITH, ENOS HOLMES, JOHN H. JOLLY and JAMES H. THOMPSON, of Hillsboro; and HENRY L. DICKEY, of Greenfield.

During the War of the Rebellion, under the act of Congress authorizing a draft, J. K. MARLEY, of Hillsboro, O., was provost marshal; GEORGE B. GARDNER, of Hillsboro, O., commissioner; and Dr. DAVID NOBLE, of Hillsboro, O., surgeon; and they, with E. J. BLOUNT, clerk, constituted the board of enrollment from May, 1863, to April, 1865.

The foregoing abstract, taken from the volume entitled: "Ohio and the War; her Statesmen, her Generals and Soldiers," by Whitelaw Reed, is believed to be true and accurate as to Highland county.

If the names of any officers be omitted, it will not be for want of most diligent search on the part of the author, as to all those officers who participated in the late war; and if it should be thought by some persons that the names of the privates ought also to have been inserted, the compiler would say that it was almost impossible to find the names and places of residence of the private soldiers of each company; and besides this, the insertion of their names, even if known, would make this work too voluminous for any practical purpose.

Besides the foregoing regular enlistments on account of the war, there were mustered into the service several other volunteer companies and regiments, for a short time, in defense of the city of Cincinnati, and the town of Ripley, on the Ohio river, which were threatened by the danger of invasion from the opposite side of the river.

There were what was called the "Eagle Creek Expedition;" the "Squirrel Hunters," enlisted in defense of Cincinnati; the enlistment of men for the "hundred day's service;" and the most noted of all was the regiment enlisted, armed and equipped for the assistance of General HOBSON

in pursuit of JOHN MORGAN in his raid through the state of Ohio. This regiment united with General HOBSON's command, and actively participated in the battle with and capture of JOHN MORGAN and his forces at Buffington's island,—and was there, after the battle, disbanded by General HOBSON, with high compliments for its efficiency and bravery.

Highland county, from its organization, kept up and sustained its *ecclat* in the militia system of the state, so long as that system was practically enforced by the laws of the state. But as the practice of that system since the war has become utterly dormant and inefficient, latterly the military spirit of the county, which is always irrepressible, has begun to develop itself in the organization of companies and regiments of infantry and cavalry, called the "Ohio National Guard." In this latter movement, Highland county has been prompt in its assistance, by the organization of one infantry company, called the "Noble Light Guards," in honor of DAVID NOBLE, of Hillsboro, who by his generosity has contributed largely to its equipment; and by the organization of a cavalry company, called the "Scott Dragoons," in honor of WILLIAM SCOTT, of Hillsboro, who has also liberally contributed to its equipment.

Since the organization of the infantry company, Doctor DAVID NOBLE has been promoted to the office of colonel of the 13th regiment of Ohio National Guards, and the following is the roster of said two companies:

13th Regiment Ohio National Guards.

Doctor DAVID NOBLE, of Hillsboro, O., colonel.

Noble Light Guards.

JOHN MATTHEWS, captain.	A. W. MOYER, 1st corp.
ROBT S. WOODROW, 1st lieutenant.	W. C. WOODROW, 2d corp.
B. R. SMITH, 2d lieutenant.	JOHN T. HIRE, 3d corp.
CHAS. A. BARRY, 1st sergeant.	JOHN A. REED, Jr., 4th corp.

W. C. NEWELL, 2d sergt.	W. H. GREGG, 5th corp.
CHAS. B. AMBROSE, 3d sergt.	J. W. TUDOR, 6th corp.
JOS. M. SCHOTT, 4th sergt.	FRANK R. GLASSCOCK, 7th corp.
R. T. HOUGH, color sergt.	W. G. SMITH, 8th corp.

PRIVATES.—C. H. Adams, Walter D. Ayres, Charles E. Bell, Flint Rockhold, Augustus Harman, B. F. Johnson, William A. Harman, Clarkson Lytle, Nat. M. DeBruin, W. B. Hardacre, Frank S. Glenn, George W. Barrere, Albert Matthews, Fred J. Picard, Jos. M. Hibben, Wm. Matthews, Louis Lazarus, Robert M. Ditty, Will B. Barrere, Allen Strain, Frank Hoffenberger, Geo. S. Trimble, Chas. W. Woodrow, Thomas H. Langley, Geo. W. H. Roush, Edward L. Boardman, Thos. R. Callahan, Har- ness V. Quinn, Edwin F. Garrett, James Boyd Herron, Clar- ance M. Overman, John R. Sayler, Charles H. Meek, Edwin Sloane, John R. Callahan, Albert Dryden, Ernest Copes, Cyrus Newby, Rollin E. Harwood, George H. Sanderson, Wm. Carson, Edward E. Holmes, Austin W. Devoss, T. Elwood Nelson.

Scott Dragoons.

WM. SCHWARTZ, captain.	WM. LEMON, 2d corp.
ED. E. MULLENIX, 1st lieut.	G. B. BROOKSBANK, 3d corp.
EZ STEVENSON, 2d lieut.	LOUIS WESSELL, 4th corp.
J. C. RICHARDS, 1st sergt.	EMANUEL YOUNG, 5th corp.
JOSIAH STEVENSON, 2d sergt.	R. G. COOLEY, 6th corp.
JOHN L. DUCKWALL, 3d sergt.	WM. COOPER, 7th corp.
JAS. R. FERGUSON, 4th sergt.	F. EVANS, 8th corp.
LOUIS ROBINSON, 5th sergt.	ED. S. DOGGETT, trumpeter.
S. S. BAYLESS, 1st corp.	ED. WASSON, 2d trumpeter.

PRIVATES.—John Arthur, Wm. Ballentine, T. B. Carlisle, Ed Cooper, Ed Colvin, Wm. C. Duckwall, H. C. Doggett, A. P. Fawley, John Hufferberger, Alvin Horne, Leo Haymann, Rob't Jolly, A. E. Koch, Wm. Larkin, Jacob Merkle, Jas. Nordyke, Chris Paley, A. Schilley, H. Scheinsberger, Amiel Smith, Thos. Templin, T. J. Wilkin.

Some of the officers connected with the above companies are experienced military men, having served in the army during the Rebellion, particularly the Colonel of the Regi-

iment, and W. C. NEWELL. *Scott Dragoons*: E. E. MULLINIX, 1st lieutenant, and EZ STEVENSON, 2d lieutenant.

And the privates of the companies, being recruited from the best families of the county, are characterized for their gallant bearing as citizen-soldiers, and in *personnel*, drill and equipment are up to the highest standard of army regulations, and, in the opinion of their friends, on any field of battle, would earn and deserve the highest *eclat* for valor and death-like daring in the fore-front of the fight.

HIGHLAND COUNTY HAS CONTRIBUTED TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE STATE OF OHIO:

Executive Department.

ALLEN TRIMBLE, of Highland county, being speaker of the senate, became acting governor in the place of Gov. BROWN, from January 3d, 1822, until January, 1823.

ALLEN TRIMBLE, elected governor in 1826, and served in 1827 and 1828, and by re-election served in 1829 and 1830.

MOSES H. KIRBY, of Highland county, elected secretary of state, and served in 1831 and 1832.

ALLEN TRIMBLE, of Highland county, elected state canal commissioner, and served from 1824 to 1826.

JOHN M. BARRERE, of Highland county, elected member of the board of public works in 1863 and 1866, and served two terms.

Legislative Department—Senate.

ALLEN TRIMBLE, elected and served as speaker of the senate, in 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824 and 1825.

RICHARD COLLINS, elected and served as clerk of the senate, in 1818, 1819 and 1820.

GEORGE W. BARRERE, elected and served as senator, in 1808, 1809, 1812, 1813, 1814 and 1815.

SAMUEL EVANS, 1810, 1811 and 1816.

ALLEN TRIMBLE, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824 and 1825.

JOHN JONES, 1826, 1827 and 1828.

MOSES CAROTHERS, 1829, 1830, 1831 and 1832.

JOSEPH J. McDOWELL, 1833, 1834 and 1835, (extra session.)

JACOB KIRBY, 1835 and 1836.

THOMAS PATTERSON, 1839 and 1840.

JOHN M. BARRERE, 1843, 1844, 1854 and 1855.

JONAS R. EMRIE, 1847 and 1848.

RUEL BEESON, 1849 and 1850.

SAMUEL E. HIBBIN, 1851 and 1852.

JACOB HYER, 1856 and 1857.

W. O. COLLINS, 1860 and 1861.

SILAS IRION, 1866.

HENRY L. DICKEY, 1867, 1868 and 1869.

HENRY A. SHEPHERD, 1874 and 1875.

House of Representatives.

JOSEPH SWEARINGIN, elected and served in 1808, 1817 and 1818.

JOHN GOSSETT, 1809.

SAMUEL REECE, 1810. In this year the legislature convened at Zanesville.

JAMES JOHNSON, 1811, 1812 and 1815.

JOHN DAVIDSON, 1813 and 1814.

ALLEN TRIMBLE, 1816.

JOHN JONES, 1818 and 1828.

MOSES PATTERSON, 1820, 1824 and 1825.

RICHARD COLLINS, 1821, 1822, 1823 and 1826.

MOSES H. KIRBY, 1827 and 1830.

DAVID REECE, 1831, 1836 and 1840.

JOSEPH J. McDOWELL, 1832.

ROBERT D. LILLEY, 1833.

JACOB KIRBY, 1834 and 1835.

GEORGE COLLINGS, 1837.

THOMAS PATTERSON, 1838.

ANDREW BASKIN, 1839.

JOHN A. SMITH, 1841.

ABRAHAM LOWMAN, 1841. (Highland county had two representatives in 1841.)

EZEKIEL BROWN, 1844.

WM. H. TRIMBLE, 1845, 1846 and 1847.

HUGH SMART, 1848.

CHRISTOPHER MATTHEWS, 1854 and 1855. (Under new constitution.)

SILAS IRION, 1856 and 1857.

JOHN L. HUGHES, 1858, 1859, 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871.

JOHN H. JOLLY, 1860 and 1861.

C. B. MULLER, 1860 and 1861.

N. H. HICKSON, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865.

DAVID M. BARRETT, 1866 and 1867.

P. N. WICKERHAM, 1872 and 1873.

THOMAS H. BASKIN, 1874 and 1875.

H. C. DAWSON, 1876 and 1877; re-elected for 1878 and 1879.

Judicial Department.

For the sake of brevity, under this section, the office of judges, clerks, sheriffs, and prosecuting attorneys will all be classified and designated as to their terms and times of office in this manner, viz: The terms of the courts mentioned hereafter will show when ever there was any change in the officers above specified; and from the terms of the courts it will be seen at once when any officer or judge came into office, and when his predecessor passed out.

NEW MARKET, 1805.—Robert Slaughter, presiding judge; Richard Evans, John Davidson and Jonathan Berryman, associates; Abram J. Williams, prosecuting attorney; David Hays, clerk; Anthony Franklin, sheriff.

COURT HELD AT HILLSBORO, NOVEMBER 9TH, 1807.—*Lavin L. Bell*, presiding judge; Richard Evans, Jonathan Berryman and John Davidson, associates. Before the removal of the seat of justice from Newmarket, during one term of the court, a man by the name of Joseph Quillon was found guilty of a charge of theft, and was sentenced by the court to be fined, and imprisoned ten days; and for want of a jail, he was imprisoned in an unfinished well, with rails placed over it for security.

At the October term, 1808, at Hillsboro, the following judgment was entered:

THE STATE OF OHIO	}
<i>versus</i>	
FRANCIS KNOTT.	

“The prisoner was brought to the bar in custody of the jailor, and being demanded by the judge if any objection he had why judgment should not be pronounced against him, replied he had none; whereupon it is considered by the court that he be whipped eleven stripes on his naked back—that he shall pay to John Moore, the person from whom he took the money, ten dollars; that he be fined ten dollars; also, that he pay the costs of this prosecution, and that he be imprisoned until the judgment of this court be complied with.”

The sentence of the court in this case was executed by tying Francis Knott to a beech tree on Short street, in Hillsboro, and by the infliction of the stripes on his naked back by Augustus Richards, sheriff. It is disputable in the minds of many, whether the above two mentioned cases of severe punishment do not contribute more towards making law-abiding citizens than the present mode of punishment by confinement in the county jail for petty offenses. But be this as it may, there has never been a conviction in the county for a capital offense, and there never has been a case in which public sentiment demanded such conviction.

AT HILLSBORO, OHIO, 1808, Court began and held.—Levin L. Belt, presiding judge; Richard Evans, John Davidson and Jonathan Berryman, associates; Allen Trimble, clerk; Abraham J. Williams, prosecuting attorney; Augustus Richards, sheriff.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1810.—John Thompson, presiding judge; Nathaniel Pope, John Boyd and Samuel Bell, associates; James Daniels, prosecuting attorney; Augustus Richards, sheriff.

APRIL TERM, 1811.—Same judges and clerk ; *John W. Campbell*, prosecuting attorney ; *Samuel Harvey*, sheriff.

APRIL TERM, 1812.—Same judges and clerk ; *Lerin L. Bell*, prosecuting attorney ; *Samuel Harvey*, sheriff.

APRIL TERM, 1813.—Same judges, clerk, and prosecuting attorney ; *Wm. Curry*, sheriff.

APRIL TERM, 1814.—Same judges and clerk ; *Samuel Daniels*, prosecuting attorney ; *Wm. Curry*, sheriff.

APRIL TERM, 1815.—Same judges and clerk ; *Wade Luffborough*, prosecuting attorney ; *John Jones*, sheriff.

MARCH TERM, 1816.—*John Thompson*, presiding judge ; *Nathaniel Pope*, *John Boyd* and *G. W. Barrere*, associates ; *Samuel Bell*, appointed clerk ; *Richard Collins*, prosecuting attorney ; *John Jones*, sheriff.

MARCH TERM, 1818.—*John Thompson*, presiding judge, *John Boyd*, *G. W. Barrere*, *Moses H. Gregg*, associates ; *Richard Collins*, prosecuting attorney ; *John Jones*, sheriff, and same clerk.

MARCH TERM, 1819.—Same judges, clerk and prosecuting attorney ; *Joseph Dryden*, sheriff.

MARCH TERM, 1821.—Same judges and clerk ; *G. R. Fitzgerald*, prosecuting attorney ; *William Wright*, sheriff, and same clerk.

OCTOBER TERM, 1822.—*John Thompson*, presiding judge ; *John Boyd*, *Joseph Sircarigen* and *G. W. Barrere*, associates ; *G. R. Fitzgerald*, prosecuting attorney ; *William Wright*, sheriff, and same clerk.

OCTOBER TERM, 1823.—Same judges and clerk ; *Richard Collins*, prosecuting attorney ; *John Jones*, sheriff, and same clerk.

APRIL TERM, 1824.—*Joshua Collett*, presiding judge ; same associates ; *G. R. Fitzgerald*, prosecuting attorney ; *John Jones*, sheriff, and same clerk.

APRIL TERM, 1827.—Same judges, clerk and prosecuting attorney ; *Amos Grantham*, sheriff.

MARCH TERM, 1829.—*George J. Smith*, presiding judge; John Boyd, G. W. Barrere and Joseph Swearingen, associates; Samuel Bell, clerk; G. R. Fitzgerald, prosecuting attorney; Amos Grantham, sheriff.

JULY TERM, 1830.—Same presiding judge; John Boyd, *Moses Patterson* and *John Matthews*, associates; same clerk; G. R. Fitzgerald, prosecuting attorney; Amos Grantham, sheriff.

JULY TERM, 1831.—Same judges and clerk; *John W. Price*, prosecuting attorney; *David Miller*, sheriff.

APRIL TERM, 1833.—Same presiding judge; Moses Patterson, John Matthews and *Hugh Smart*, associates; Samuel Bell, clerk; *Wm. Scott*, prosecuting attorney; David Miller, sheriff.

MARCH TERM, 1834.—*John W. Price*, presiding judge; John Matthews, Moses Patterson and Hugh Smart, associates; Samuel Bell, clerk; Wm. Scott, prosecuting attorney; David Miller, sheriff.

APRIL TERM, 1835.—Same judges, clerk and prosecuting attorney; *Andrew Baskin*, sheriff.

JULY TERM, 1836.—Same presiding judge; Moses Patterson, John Matthews, and *R. D. Lilley*, associates; Samuel Bell, clerk; same prosecuting attorney; Andrew Baskin, sheriff.

MARCH TERM, 1837.—Same presiding judge; R. D. Lilley, *Wm. C. Scott* and John Matthews, associates; Samuel Bell, clerk; *W. O. Collins*, prosecuting attorney; A. Baskin, sheriff.

MARCH TERM, 1839.—Same judges, clerk and prosecuting attorney; *Benjamin Chauncy*, sheriff.

MARCH TERM, 1841.—*Owen T. Fishback*, presiding judge; John Matthews, R. D. Lilley and Wm. C. Scott, associates; Samuel Bell, clerk; Dan Scott, prosecuting attorney, and same sheriff.

MARCH TERM, 1843.—Same judges, same clerk, and same prosecuting attorney; *Edward S. Beeson*, sheriff.

APRIL TERM, 1844.—Owen T. Fishback, presiding judge; R. D. Lilley, *Philip W. Spargur* and *John Eckman*, associates; S. Bell, clerk; Daniel Scott, prosecuting attorney; Edward S. Beeson, sheriff.

APRIL TERM, 1847.—Same judges and clerk; *Silas Irion*, prosecuting attorney, and same sheriff.

MARCH TERM, 1848.—*George Collings*, presiding judge; R. D. Lilley, *Philip W. Spargur* and *John Eckman*, associates; S. Bell, clerk; Daniel Scott, prosecuting attorney; *Thomas S. Rhoades*, sheriff.

APRIL TERM, 1849.—Same judges and clerk; *John Tome*, prosecuting attorney; *David Fenwick*, sheriff.

APRIL TERM, 1850.—Geo. Collings, presiding judge; P. W. Spargur, *John Eckman* and *John Duvall*, associates; Samuel Bell, clerk; John Torrie, prosecuting attorney; David Fenwick, sheriff.

APRIL TERM, 1851.—Same presiding judge; *John Duvall*, *Thomas Barry* and *N. N. Delaplune*, associates; Samuel Bell, clerk; John Torrie, prosecuting attorney; David Fenwick, sheriff.

AUGUST TERM, 1851.—*Shepherd T. Norris*, presiding judge; same associates, clerk and sheriff.

Under New Constitution.

APRIL TERM, 1852.—*John L. Green*, presiding judge; *John W. Bell*, clerk; David Fenwick, sheriff.

APRIL TERM, 1853.—Same judge and clerk; *Joseph H. Mullenix*, sheriff; *R. B. Sterncson*, prosecuting attorney.

APRIL TERM, 1855.—Same judge; *G. F. Stephens*, clerk; *James H. Rothrock*, prosecuting attorney; J. H. Mullenix, sheriff.

APRIL TERM, 1857.—*James Sloane*, judge; G. F. Stev-

ens, clerk ; *C. A. Sheafe*, prosecuting attorney ; *Thomas H. Baskins*, sheriff.

APRIL TERM, 1858.—*A. S. Dickey*, presiding judge ; same prosecuting attorney ; *G. F. Stephens*, clerk ; *Thomas H. Baskin*, sheriff.

APRIL TERM, 1859.—Same judge ; *Ben Flora*, clerk ; *John M. Dorman*, prosecuting attorney ; *R. W. Spargur*, sheriff. *Ben Flora*, clerk, resigned, and *W. H. Woodrow* appointed, and served until 1861.

APRIL TERM, 1860.—*R. M. Briggs*, presiding judge ; *John A. Trimble*, clerk ; *John M. Dorman*, prosecuting attorney ; *R. W. Spargur*, sheriff.

APRIL TERM, 1861.—*A. S. Dickey* and *R. M. Briggs*, judges ; same clerk ; *W. H. Irwin*, prosecuting attorney ; *R. W. Spargur*, sheriff.

APRIL TERM, 1867.—Same judge and clerk ; *W. H. Irwin*, prosecuting attorney ; *John B. Hays*, sheriff.

APRIL TERM, 1868.—Same judge and clerk ; *E. M. DeBruin*, prosecuting attorney, and same sheriff.

APRIL TERM, 1869.—*Wm. H. Safford*, judge ; *R. W. Spargur*, clerk ; *E. M. DeBruin*, prosecuting attorney ; *John B. Hays*, sheriff.

APRIL TERM, 1870.—*Wm. H. Safford*, judge ; *Johnston E. Jackson*, clerk ; *E. M. DeBruin*, prosecuting attorney ; *John B. Hays*, sheriff.

APRIL TERM, 1871.—Same judge, clerk and prosecuting attorney ; *Cary T. Pope*, sheriff.

APRIL TERM, 1872.—*Samuel F. Steel*, judge ; *R. W. Spargur*, clerk by appointment ; *E. M. DeBruin*, prosecuting attorney ; *Cary T. Pope*, sheriff.

APRIL TERM, 1873.—Same judge ; *Jesse K. Pickering*, appointed clerk, and served the remainder of his term ; same prosecuting attorney, and same sheriff.

JANUARY TERM, 1874.—*T. M. Gray*, presiding judge ;

R. T. Hough, clerk; *Jas. M. Dumenuil*, prosecuting attorney; *C. T. Pope*, sheriff.

MAY TERM, 1875.—Same judge, clerk and prosecuting attorney; *Wm. C. Newell*, sheriff.

MAY TERM, 1876.—*John M. Vanmeter*, judge; same clerk; same prosecuting attorney, now in office; same sheriff, now in office.

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1876.—Hon. *S. F. Steel*, re-elected and present judge; *J. M. Hughey*, elected clerk; *Wm. J. Boyd*, elected county surveyor.

Probate Judges of Highland County, under the Constitution of 1851.

Jonas R. Emrie, elected in 1851, and served 3 years.

A. G. Matthews, elected in 1854, and served 3 years.

R. D. Lilley, elected in 1857, and served 3 years.

A. G. Matthews, elected in 1860, and served 3 years.

Wm. M. Meek, elected in 1863, re-elected in 1866, and for a third term in 1869; served 9 years.

J. C. Norton, elected in 1872, and re-elected in 1875, and judge now in office.

County Auditors.

By an act of the general assembly, passed February 8th, 1820, the office of county auditor was created, and made elective by the general assembly of the state.

In March, 1821, *William Keys* was elected by the legislature, and continued in office by subsequent elections made by the people after the office became elective by them, until 1829.

March 2d, 1829.—*Jos. Woodrow* succeeded him by popular election, and served until August 11th, 1832, when he died, and was succeeded by *Joshua Woodrow, Jr.*, by appointment, who served until March, 1833.

March 14th, 1833.—*Matthew Waddell* succeeded him, and served by successive elections until 1839.

March 4th, 1839.—Joshua Woodrow succeeded him by election.

March 1st, 1841.—Matthew Waddell succeeded him, and continued in office 4 years.

March 3d, 1845.—Samuel Johnson succeeded him.

March 1st, 1847.—Matthew Waddell succeeded him.

March 5th, 1849.—William H. Woodrow succeeded him, and continued in office until March 5th, 1855.

March 5th, 1855.—James Reece succeeded him.

March 2d, 1857.—John A. Patterson succeeded him.

March 7th, 1859.—James Reece succeeded him, and continued in office until March, 1863.

March 2d, 1863.—Joseph Morrow succeeded him.

March 5th, 1865.—Edwin Arthur succeeded him, and continued in office until March, 1869.

March 1st, 1869.—Daniel Murphy succeeded him, and continued in office until November, 1873.

November 10th, 1873.—Edward M. DeBruin succeeded him, and is the present incumbent.

County Commissioners.

No records of county commissioners prior to 1811 can be found, and from that period the names of county commissioners are noted as follows:

1811.—E. B. Smith, Jesse Baldwin and Morgan Vanmeter.

1812.—E. B. Smith, Jesse Baldwin and Moses Patterson.

1813.—Jesse Baldwin, Moses Patterson and John Matthews, Jr.

1814.—Moses Patterson, John Matthews, Jr., and Amos Evans.

1815.—John Matthews, Amos Evans and Jesse Baldwin.

1816.—Pleasant Arthur, Jesse Baldwin and Amos Evans.

1817.—Jesse Baldwin, Pleasant Arthur and Moses Patterson.

1818.—Moses Patterson, Newton Doggett and Pleasant Arthur.

1819.—Newton Doggett, Pleasant Arthur and Amos Evans.

1822.—Newton Doggett, John Matthews and John Wasson.

1823.—John Matthews, John Wasson and Wm. Davidson.

1825.—Wm. Davidson, John Matthews and David Reece.

1828.—John Matthews, William Davidson and Moses Carothers.

1829.—John Matthews, David Reece and Samuel McClure.

1830.—Samuel McClure, David Reece and John Farris.

1831.—Pleasant Arthur, Philip W. Spargur and Wm. Carothers.

1832.—Pleasant Arthur, Wm. Carothers and Thomas Patterson.

1833.—Wm. Carothers, Thomas Patterson and Newton Doggett.

1834.—Thomas Patterson, Newton Doggett and John H. Mitchell.

1835.—Newton Doggett, John H. Mitchell and John W. Spargur.

1837.—John H. Mitchell, Newton Doggett and Claiborn Lea.

1838.—Newton Dogget, Claiborn Lea and Philip Wilkins.

1839.—Claiborn Lea, Philip Wilkins and John Baskin.

1840.—Philip Wilkins, John Baskin and Samuel Smith.

1841.—John Baskin, Samuel Smith and John Littler.

1842.—Samuel Smith, John Littler and John W. Spargur.

1843.—John Littler, John W. Spargur and David Fenwick.

1844.—John W. Spargur, David Fenwick and William Cochran.

1845.—John W. Spargur, David Fenwick and N. W. Ayres.

1846.—N. W. Ayres, Joel Thurman and John W. Spargur.

1847.—John W. Spargur, N. W. Ayres and Joel Thurman.

1848.—N. W. Ayres, Joel Thurman and Sampson Renoe.

1849.—N. W. Ayres, Sampson Renoe and Edward Easton.

1850.—Sampson Renoe, Edward Easton and Charles Robinson.

1851.—Charles Robinson, Edward Easton and Henry Wilkins.

1852.—Charles Robinson, Henry Wilkins and Benjamin Cowgill.

1853.—Charles Robinson, Henry Wilkins and Benjamin Cowgill.

1854.—Charles Robinson, Benjamin Cowgill and John Haigh.

1855.—Charles Robinson, John Haigh and Philip Roush.

1856.—John Haigh, Philip Roush and Abraham Lowman.

1857.—Philip Roush, Abraham Lowman and Benjamin Pearce.

1860.—Abraham Lowman, Wm. C. Conard and Philip Roush.

1861.—Abraham Lowman, Wm. C. Conard and Thomas Robinson.

1863.—Abraham Lowman, Thomas Robinson and F. I. Bumgarner.

1864.—Abraham Lowman, F. I. Bumgarner and F. M. Cox.

1865.—F. I. Bumgarner, F. M. Cox and H. H. Redkey.

1867.—F. I. Bumgarner, H. H. Redkey and Benjamin Cochran.

1868.—F. I. Bumgarner, Benjamin Cochran and Samuel Russell.

1871.—F. I. Bumgarner, William Elliott and H. H. Redkey.

1872.—F. I. Bumgarner, William Elliott and H. H. Redkey.

1873.—T. H. Long, H. H. Redkey and Davis McConaughey.

1874.—T. H. Long, Davis McConaughey and John Bogart.

1876.—The three last named are the present incumbents.

Oct., 1876.—Henry H. Redkey elected in place of Davis McConaughey.

County Treasurers.

1806 to 1807—John Richards.

1808 to 1810—George Shinn.

1810 to 1842—John Smith.

1842 to 1850—John M. Johnson.

1850 to 1854—Wm. McReynolds.

1854 to 1858—David Fenwick.

1858 to 1862—Jos. J. Woodrow.

1862 to 1864—Geo. Lawrence.

1864 to 1868—James Reece.

1868 to 1871—J. W. Spargur.

1871 to 1875—Wm. H. Glenn.

1876—Wm. S. Patterson, present incumbent.

County Recorders.

By an act of the legislature, of February 25th, 1831, the office of county recorder was made elective. Before the date of said act, the duties of this office had been performed by the clerk of the court of common pleas.

1836 to 1842—Samuel Bell.

1842 to 1845—David Miller.

1845 to 1854—James M. Keys.

1854 to 1856—John Baskin.

1856 to 1863—W. C. Winter.

1863 to 1866—John Baskin.

1866 to 1869—J. M. Matthews.

1869 to 1872—Ismia Troth.

1872 to 1876—Calvin Stroup.

1876—George Stephens, present incumbent.

County Surveyors.

This office was made elective by an Act of the General Assembly of March 3rd, 1831. Prior to that time, from all that can be ascertained, Thos. M. Sanders was holding the office of county surveyor in A. D. 1819, and continued to hold the office until 1835, when the following county surveyors, by election, held the office as follows, to-wit :

1835 to 1843—Jesse Barrett.

1843 to 1849—Thomas Berryman.

1849 to 1855—Thomas Wilson.

1855 to 1858—Thomas Berryman.

1858 to 1861—Thomas M. Boyd.

1861 to 1864—Wm. J. Boyd.

1864—Edward Burnett died, and Wm. J. Boyd appointed to fill vacancy.

1867 to 1870—Wm. Siders.

1870 to 1876—Eli Stafford.

1876—Wm. J. Boyd, present incumbent.

Justices of the Peace in Office in 1876.

BRUSH CREEK TOWNSHIP.—John J. Hiatt, Eden McKeehan, J. T. Hiser.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.—John Bell, Jacob Burns.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.—John Rogers, B. F. Pulliam.

DODSON TOWNSHIP.—Wm. Hill, Thomas Peale.

HAMER TOWNSHIP.—Henry Murphy, Eli Shafer.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.—David Kinzer, Joseph Fultz, Leroy Kelly.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.—Abram Hurst, T. F. Webster.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.—Wash Doggett, S. S. Stoddard.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.—R. J. McCoppin, John Eckman, A. N. Patton.

MARSHAL TOWNSHIP.—John L. Hughes, N. N. Delaplane.

NEW MARKET TOWNSHIP.—A. T. Cunningham, H. P. Barrere.

PAINT TOWNSHIP.—R. B. McMullin, A. A. Murdock.

PENN TOWNSHIP.—Isaac West, T. J. Higgins.

SALEM TOWNSHIP.—Jonathan Foust, C. C. Ridings.

UNION TOWNSHIP.—E. G. Boatright, Amos Smith.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.—Thomas Watts, John Balentine.

WHITE OAK TOWNSHIP.—B. F. Cox, Alex. Purdy.

Justices of the Peace Elected in 1877.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.—John Rogers.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.—H. S. Wilson.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.—W. O. Murphy.

MARSHALL TOWNSHIP.—J. L. Hughes, R. L. Watts.

NEW MARKET TOWNSHIP.—John McReynolds.

PAINT TOWNSHIP.—Harvey Murdock.

Town Councilmen, and Officers of Incorporated Villages.

A. D. 1876.

HILLSBORO—Josiah Stevenson, mayor; J. M. Hughey, clerk; Samuel Lyle, marshal; Geo. B. Gardner, Emanuel Young, A. S. Glascock, Francis Reed, Wm. Elliott and James F. Doggett, councilmen.

LYNCHBURG—John Torrie, mayor; John Q. Thompson, recorder; Perry Whitacre, marshal; A. J. Deniston, treasurer; Wm. R. Gaddis, Sylvanus Puckett, Thomas Cashatt, A. J. Fields, Daniel Murphy and George Bisher, councilmen.

GREENFIELD—John Eckman, mayor; John M. Waddell,

clerk; E. H. Miller, treasurer; D. M. Harris, marshal; A. B. Southward, James M. Murray, E. V. Pierson, M. A. Squires, H. C. Mader and E. Dines, councilmen.

LEESBURG—David Kinzer, mayor; M. H. Huff, marshal; C. L. Bennett, Wm. F. Holmes, John Griffith, W. L. Covan, J. T. Guthrie and Wm. Williamson, councilmen.

CHAPTER III.

MISCELLANEOUS—THE BENCH, THE BAR, THE PULPIT, AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

ALL these professions in the past have been distinguished, and at present are noted for much more than ordinary mental ability, and learned skill, integrity, industry and fame in their several departments; and as the memories of all the departed have been preserved by their several biographies, elsewhere to be found, in the annals of each profession, nothing more will be done in this sketch than to record the names of the present living members.

The Bench.

All the judges of the court of common pleas who were residents of Highland county at the time of their several elections, to-wit: the Hon. J. Winston Price, Hon. Alfred S. Dickey, and the Hon. James Sloane, have in less than ten years past severally departed this life—in the prime of manhood, professional skill, and experience; and as the memories of their lives have been carefully preserved by the proceedings of the bar of record in said court of common pleas, nothing more will now be said than to add that no county in the state has lost in so short a time as much judicial ability as did Highland in the death of these three judges.

The Hon. Samuel F. Steel, a native of Hillsboro, is the present incumbent, and is now in the second term of his office as judge of the court of common pleas, and has thus far achieved a judicial reputation equal to any of his predecessors, and his career leaves no doubt but that he will prove a brilliant ornament of the bench.

The Bar of Highland County, A. D. 1876.

HILLSBORO.—Wm. Scott, Nelson Barrere, Wm. O. Collins, J. J. McDowell, C. H. Collins, Wm. M. Meek, J. H. Thompson, Albert G. Matthews, John A. Smith, W. H. Trimble, Geo. B. Gardner, Jacob J. Pugsley, B. V. Pugsley, Henry A. Shepherd, R. D. Lilley, Jr., H. M. Huggins, E. L. Johnson, M. T. Nelson, E. M. DeBruin, Ulric Sloane, Kirby Smith, Henry Rhoades, Jesse K. Pickering, R. T. Hough, L. S. Wright, R. M. Ditty, John Hyre, B. F. Beeson, Cyrus Newby, Augustus Harmon, Carlisle Barrere, James Dumeuil, Sam'l Scott, W. H. Soule, E. E. Holmes, Flint Rockhold.

GREENFIELD.—Henry L. Dickey, W. H. Irwin, W. H. Eckman, H. L. Meek.

LEESBURG.—Ruel Beeson, Rob't Elwood, George Hardy, H. L. Pavey, L. O. Guthrie, Sam'l Beard.

LYNCHBURG.—John Torrie, B. F. Hathaway, Isma Troth, H. C. Dawson.

NEW PETERSBURG.—Thomas Ellis, E. A. Mosier.

BELFAST.—Thos. H. Basken.

BUFORD.—Cary Matthews.

SINKING SPRINGS.—H. N. Easton.

NOTE.—Joseph J. McDowell, departed this life Jan. 17, 1877.

Ruel Beeson, departed this life in the year 1877.

Thomas Ellis, departed this life in the year 1877.

Distinguished Members of the Bar from other Counties, who practiced during their lives in the Courts of Highland.

ROSS COUNTY.—Hon. Henry Brush, William Creighton, Sr., Richard Douglass, Joseph Sill, Thomas Scott, B. G. Leonard, W. K. Bond, W. S. Murphy, John L. Taylor, Henry Massie, and Edward King.

WARREN COUNTY.—Hon. Thos. Ross, Thomas Corwin, and Phineas Ross.

CLINTON COUNTY.—Hon. B. Hinkson, R. B. Harlan, and Wm. Cole.

FAYETTE COUNTY.—Hon. Robert Robinson and Wade Lufborough.

BROWN COUNTY.—Hon. Thos. L. Hamer.

CLERMONT COUNTY.—Hon. Thos. Morris, O. T. Fishback, and John Jolliffe.

Hon. Richard Collins, (who was the earliest practitioner of the Highland county bar), after his removal from Hillsboro to Maysville, Ky., occasionally appeared at this bar, where he had achieved during his residence as great fame for polished eloquence and accurate learning in his profession, as any one of his associates in his day.

The Churches.

PRESBYTERIAN—

Hillsboro—Rev. W. J. McSurely, pastor.

Greenfield—Rev. Sam'l D. Carothers, pastor 1st church.

“ Rev. G. W. Goudy, pastor 2d church.

Fallcreek—

Marshall—J. McDowell, pastor.

Belfast—J. McDowell, pastor.

New Market— ——— White, pastor.

Bethel—No supply.

CHRIST'S CHURCH—

Mount Olivet—Mr. Sears, pastor.

Lynchburg—T. M. Pinkerton, pastor.

Fairview—No pastor.

Pricetown—John Faris, pastor.

Buford—John Shockey, pastor.

Sugar Tree Ridge—James Barker, pastor.

Smarts—J. B. Faris, pastor.

Rocky Fork—No pastor.

All the above named ministers live in Highland county, except Mr. Sears, who lives in Clinton county.

CHRISTIAN UNION—

Marshall—P. P. Wolfe, pastor.

Allensburg— ——— Shoemaker, pastor.

Highland County—Benj. Clice, pastor.

New Market—Shoemaker and Wolfe, pastors.

Berryville—Shoemaker and Wolfe, pastors.

CATHOLIC—

Hillsboro, Greenfield and Leesburg—Michael O'Donahue, parish priest.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—

Hillsboro District—Jas. T. Bail, presiding elder.

Hillsboro Station—Lucien Clark; succeeded by Rev. Thos. H. Pearne, D. D., the present pastor.

Greenfield—Wm. I. Fee, pastor.

New Lexington—G. W. Edgar, pastor.

Leesburg—David Whitmer and J. C. Ambrose, pastors.

Sinking Springs—J. R. Hunter, pastor.

Lynchburg—J. M. Robinson, pastor.

Buford—S. W. Edminson, pastor.

BAPTIST—

Hillsboro—J. W. Weatherby, pastor.

Greenfield—Mr. Griswold, pastor.

New Market—David Trickler, pastor.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—

Hillsboro—W. T. Bowen, pastor.

DUNKERS—

Hickson's meeting-house.

Cowgill's “

Brush Creek “

AFRICAN—

Hillsboro Methodist Episcopal.

Hillsboro Wesley.

Hillsboro Baptist.

Greenfield Methodist Episcopal.

UNIVERSALIST—

Leesburg, Centerfield and Pricetown.

GERMAN REFORM—

Mt. Zion and Danville—Mr. Winter, pastor.

UNITED BRETHREN—

Ambrose and Sonner Chapels.

ASSOCIATE REFORM—

Fall Creek.

Distinguished members of the Pulpit who have departed this life, and who, during their lives, officiated in the Pulpit of Highland County, and many of whom were residents of the County.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. John Meek, John Collins, James Quinn, Greenbury R. Jones, James B. Findley, Isaac Quinn, Wm. I. Elsworth, Moses Smith, James Havens, George W. Maley, A. M. Lorain, George W. Walker, Wm. Simmons, Wm. H. Lawder, Isaac I. Beale, Isaac Ebbert, Joseph M. Gatch, W. M. D. Ryan, Michael Marlay, Wm. B. Christie, and Allen T. Thompson.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Nicholas Pittenger, Samuel Carothers, S. D. Blythe, Samuel Steele, J. W. Eastman, and Samuel Hibben.

Distinguished Members of the Pulpit now living, and natives of Highland County.

Rev. Joseph M. Trimble, George C. Crum, Samuel D. Carothers, and Stephen Merrill, now Bishop of the Methodist Church.

Physicians of Highland County.

HILLSBORO.—R. D. Lilley, Sr., J. W. M. Quinn, S. J. Spees, Enos Holmes, David Noble, D. Callahan, W. W. Shepherd, P. H. Wever, W. R. Smith, R. C. Russ, H. S. Fullerton, B. F. Holmes, E. L. Reeves, F. M. Metz, Wm.

HOYT, J. L. Hill, C. Matthews, C. C. Hixson, J. Callahan, A. Evans, B. R. Shipp, and W. S. Patterson.

GREENFIELD.—S. F. Newcomer, J. L. Wilson, Milton Dunlap, W. W. Wilson, J. L. Wilson, Jr., W. F. Galbreth, and Frank Wilson.

LEESBURG.—M. Holmes, J. L. McGlaughlin, and John Holmes.

NEW LEXINGTON.—E. Judkins, J. M. Spears, and A. A. Patton.

NEW PETERSBURG.—W. M. McCollum and R. A. Dwyer.

RAINSBOROUGH.—J. P. Garrett, N. Troth and D. M. McBride.

NEW MARKET.—H. Whistler, N. B. Van Winkle and D. M. Barrere.

MARSHALL.—J. M. Miller and J. F. Blair.

BELFAST.—A. Rogers.

NORTH UNION.—S. McNulty.

SINKING SPRINGS.—C. H. Leighton and T. C. Rogers.

LYNCHBURG.—I. Holmes, J. W. Pettijohn, J. R. Fulton, and T. D. Achor.

PRICETOWN.—F. M. Drake.

BUFORD.—A. S. Bryant, C. E. Lee, and ——— Gaskins.

SICILY.—John Shockey.

BOSTON.—A. W. Devoss.

DANVILLE.—S. F. Chaney, Silas Chapman, and J. L. Vance.

MOWRYTOWN.—C. Hare.

TAYLORSVILLE.—W. S. Moore.

SUGAR TREE RIDGE.—Arthur Noble and A. S. Bunn.

FAIRFAX.—C. J. Whitaker.

SAMANTHA.—F. M. Thomas.

RUSSEL'S STATION.—B. D. Granger and F. M. Granger.

*Distinguished Physicians, who have departed this life, and
who, during their lives, were extensively engaged
in the practice of their profession:*

Dr. Jasper Hand, John Boyd, Allen H. Faquer, Jacob Kirby, Jas. Conway, John Wood, C. C. Sams, R. P. Judkins, Wm. M. McCollam, T. H. Davis, Isaac Quinn, W. C. McBride, M. C. Russ, John Parke, John M. Johnson, Zimri Hussey, W. W. Holmes, Michael Holmes, N. H. Hickson, Geo. W. Dunlap, W. W. Hardy, Jephtha Davis, and W. A. Shepherd.

Banks and Bankers.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, HILLSBORO—John A. Smith, president; Benjamin Barrere, vice-president; C. Barrere, cashier; John A. Smith, Wm. Scott, Nelson Barrere, L. S. Smith and Benjamin Barrere, directors.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK—J. C. Gregg, president; Wm. Scott, vice-president; C. M. Overman, cashier; O. S. Price, assistant cashier; J. C. Gregg, Wm. Scott, J. J. Pugsley, D. Noble, Elias Overman, F. I. Bumgarner and John L. West, directors.

PRIVATE BANKERS OF HILLSBORO—Wm. Scott, Anna F. Evans & E. L. Faris, Dr. David Noble.

GREENFIELD BANK—E. H. Miller, private banker.

LEESBURG BANK—E. P. Johnson, president; M. Redkey, cashier; Stephen Hussey & Son, Charles Good & Son, E. M. Woodburry, E. P. Johnson, E. A. Lewis and E. Arthur, directors.

NAMES OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

DATES OF ORIGINAL PLATS AND NAMES OF ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS.

NEW MARKET, 1797.—H. Massie and Jos. Kerr.

GREENFIELD, 1799.—Duncan McArthur.

HILLSBORO, August 28, 1807.—Benj. Ellicott.

LEESBURG, March, 1814.—James Johnson.

MONROE, November, 1815.—David Reece.

MIDDLETOWN, November, 1815.—(now Sinking Springs),
Jacob Hiestand.

NEW LEXINGTON, September, 1816.—John Conner.

NEW PETERSBURG, July, 1817.—Peter Maver.

NEW LEESBURG, June, 1821.—S. McClure, A. Chalfont
and C. Lupton.

MOWRY TOWN, May, 1829.—Sam'l Bell.

LYNCHBURG, July, 1830.—Andrew Smith and Coleman
Betts.

RAINSBOROUGH, October, 1830.—Geo. Rains.

CENTERFIELD, August, 1830.—John M. Coombs.

BELFAST, March, 1834.—Jas. Storer and Lancelott Brown.

BUFORD, August, 1834.—Rob't Lindsley.

DANVILLE, April, 1835.—Dan'l P. March.

MARSHAL, December, 1837, W. W. Head.

DODSONVILLE, April, 1839.—Dan'l Shafer and L. L. Cart-
right.ALLENSBURG, November, 1839.—Rob't Pugh and C.
Henderson.BOSTON, March, 1840.—Ab'm Pennington and Noah Glas-
cock.

SUGAR TREE RIDGE, May, 1844.—John Bunn.

FAIRVIEW, May, 1845.—Jonah Vanpelt.

FAIRFAX, February, 1845.—B. F. Pulliam.

SAMANTHA, July, 1845.—David Kinzer.

BERRYVILLE, October, 1846.—Amos Sargent.

TAYLORSVILLE, November, 1846.—Isaiah Roberts, Jr.

PRICETOWN, April, 1847.—Elijah and Dan'l Faris, and A. Murphy.

SICILY, June, 1848.—John N. Huggins.

FALLSVILLE, August, 1848.—J. W. Timberlake.

UNION TOWN, April, 1849.—Obediah Countryman.

RUSSELL'S STATION, September, 1853.—A. R. Butler.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

THE HILLSBORO ACADEMY.

Some time during the year 1828, a number of the citizens of Hillsboro and vicinity, who were interested in the cause of education, formed themselves into an association under the name of the Hillsboro Academy, for the purpose of promoting the education of youth.

During that year they raised money by subscription, and purchased in-lot No. 103, on Main street, now occupied by John A. Trimble, on which there stood a two-story frame building about 18 by 36 feet in size.

On the 9th of February of the following year, 1829, they received a charter of incorporation from the legislature of Ohio, in which the following persons were named as corporators, viz: William Keys, Jacob Kirby, Joshua Woodrow, Sr., Isaac Telfair, Allen Trimble, Andrew Barry, and John M. Nelson. These persons were authorized by the act, to serve as trustees of the corporation until the time designated for the regular annual election.

The records of the corporation until February, 1843, have been mislaid. It is known, however, that Governor Allen Trimble was elected president at the first meeting of the board of trustees, and that he continued to occupy that position without interruption until April, 1854; when he was succeeded by Gen. Jos. J. McDowell. Gen. McDowell was succeeded in April, 1860, by Samuel E. Hibbon, who still holds that position. Some of the first trustees having

resigned, and some of them having died as early as 1835, Col. W. O. Collins was elected a member of the board and acted as its efficient secretary for many years; and Dr. Jacob Kirby, Dr. C. C. Sams, Judge Thomas Barry, Judge R. D. Lilley, Sr., James M. Trimble, and other prominent citizens, were also active members of the board for many years.

During the years 1827 to 1831, the building on Main street was occupied by the Rev. J. McD. Matthews as a high school.

In the autumn of 1838, James A. Nelson opened a high school for boys and girls in the academy building, assisted in the female department by Miss Ann Kemper of Walnut Hills.

In 1836, the lot was deeded to John A. Trimble; and in 1840 the building was removed to a vacant lot on the opposite side of the street, where Mr. Nelson continued to carry on the male department of his school during the next year. In 1842, the school was removed into the room on the corner of High and Beech streets, now the office of the Woodrow House.

Through the instrumentality of Governor Trimble the first board of trustees purchased at a nominal price two large surveys of land—one in the County of Fayette, of John Brown—and one in the County of Highland, of Adam Hoop, and after the payment of all taxes, and the small amount of purchase money, and the quieting of the titles by the judgment of the courts, these two surveys of land, under the economical management of the original trustees and their successors, by the cautious sales of the same in lots to suit purchasers, furnished a large capital to the corporation.

Out of the proceeds of the sale of these two surveys of land, the trustees purchased another lot of land on North High street, in Hillsboro, north of the railroad, and opposite Col. Collins' residence; and under the management and direction of Col. W. O. Collins, erected and

completed in 1845, a large and commodious two-story brick edifice, and placed it, for educational purposes, under the exclusive charge and management of Prof. Isaac Sams, who most successfully taught a school therein in every grade of mathematical, classical and English learning until 1851, when he resigned.

It is here proper to record of Professor Sams that he is still living; and, although four score years of age, that still he is endowed with all his mental and physical powers as if he were of middle age; and moreover the grateful taste of the entire public judgment would not pardon the writer did he not add that Mr. Sams has nurtured as carefully and contributed as generously to the high scholarship, sound morality, and chaste religion of the population as any man that ever lived among us—in scholarship excelling all.

Mr. Frederick Fuller succeeded Mr. Sams, and taught in the edifice on High street for some portion of the time until 1853, when, by a vote of the stockholders, it was placed under the charge of the board of education of Hillsboro Union Common Schools, who occupied it for common school purposes until 1858, when it was destroyed by fire, which at the time was supposed to be caused by accident or neglect, but how the fire arose never was determined.

In 1839, the Rev. Joseph McDowell Matthews purchased of Robert Jones one acre of land at the intersection of the Chillicothe and Marshall Road, where they unite in making the eastern terminus of Main street, in Hillsboro, with the old Presbyterian church building thereon, and in that building Mr. Matthews commenced a female school under the name of the Oakland Female Seminary, and with great success carried on his school until 1857, when he was elected president of the Hillsboro Female College, and took charge of that institution.

In 1847, the trustees of the Hillsboro academy purchased the old building of Mr. Matthews, in which he was teaching, and in 1866 and 1867 the present new edifice

was erected out of the money and capital of the stockholders of the Hillsboro academy, in which Miss Emily Grand Girard conducts her deservedly celebrated female school under the name of the Highland Institute. Miss Grand Girard commenced her school in 1857, in the old building from which Mr. Matthews removed when he was installed as president of the Hillsboro Female College; and she has ever since her first commencement as a teacher progressed with admirable skill in forwarding, maintaining and expounding as matron and teacher, female education—equal, if not superior, to any one of her sex in our State, and from which school there has been ushered into active life ninety-six graduates, also equal in preparation for the discharge of the duties of womanhood to any of their sex.

During the time Mr. Matthews conducted the Oakland Female Seminary there were enrolled in his catalogue one hundred graduates,—many of whom are the mothers and grand-mothers of a posterity which is in every region of our vast country from the front line of human progress, and many of whom also to-day in middle age and old age are as they have been with established characters from girlhood, the zealous advocates and brave guardians of every high and pure undefiled religious type of womanhood, which fixes, defines and gilds the true outlines of all chaste society.

As has been said of Mr. Sams, so must it be said of Mr. Matthews—it is apt to stop and record of him that for more than forty-five years he has been engaged in teaching females; and in founding Oakland Female Seminary, in 1839, he established the first female school in the State of Ohio, in which a thorough collegiate education was given to girls. About two hundred graduates have diplomas from Mr. Matthews; many bestowed by him as charities all well earned, and only given when a scholar had attained to the high standard of female education, which had been established by him in his long successful career. Mr.

Matthews is now more than three score years old, and lives retired on account of his very feeble health.

He had the advantage in early life of the bestowment of a thorough classic education by Dr. Lewis Marshall, of Kentucky, and was trained for the pulpit as a preacher in the M. E. Church, and in this vocation was a shining light, until he was compelled to retire on account of his feeble health, more particularly on account of his weak voice; but notwithstanding these infirmities, through all the days of his life he has succeeded in contributing as much to the creation of a healthy, accurate, pure and elevated standard of learning for woman as any man of his age.

THE HILLSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

The Hillsboro Female College was organized and established as a corporation, "for the purpose of promoting education, religion and morality among females, and for no other purpose," under the laws of Ohio, by articles of incorporation of the date of May 21, 1855, duly recorded in the office of the recorder of Highland county, Ohio, and signed by James H. Thompson, Jacob Sayler, John Dill, Wm. O. Collins, J. I. Woodrow, J. R. Emrie, J. H. Mullinix, J. McD. Matthews, John Baskin, J. Milton Boyd and D. Fenwick, with a capital stock of \$50,000, divided into shares of \$25.00, with ten per cent. interest, payable annually in tuition if demanded, and with fifteen trustees, eight of whom are appointed by the Cincinnati Conference of the M. E. Church. The College edifice, which together with the grounds and furniture cost about \$50,000, was finished in 1857, and possession of it was formally given up to the Rev. Joseph McD. Matthews as president of the Collegiate and Literary Departments by the board of trustees of the corporation—who at that time consisted of the following members:

James H. Thompson, president; J. M. Boyd, Alex-

ander Buntain, Joseph H. Mullinix, David Fenwick, Edward Easton, Henry Turner, John Dill, Wm. M. Meek, Joseph McD. Matthews, Jacob Sayler and James J. Dryden.

The above named persons continued to be members of the board with the following changes, viz: T. B. Anderson substituted for D. Fenwick, which occurred in 1858.

R. P. Judkins elected in place of A. Buntain, deceased, 1859; Randolph Richards elected in place of J. McD. Matthews, resigned 1860. Nathaniel Rockhold in place of James T. Ayres, resigned 1860; Enos Holmes, John L. Hughes, George March and H. S. Scarborough, appointed by Conference 1861, with James H. Thompson as president of the board until September 27, 1865, when the board was re-organized by the election of stockholders and the appointment of Conference as follows:

John A. Smith, James Reece, Jacob Sayler, J. Milton Boyd, James H. Thompson, E. Holmes, J. K. Marlay, J. F. Chalfant, Charles Ferguson, Wm. Simmons, A. Maharrey, J. W. Weekly, Wm. Young, Wm. I. Fee and L. F. Van Cleve. At the first meeting of this board, John A. Smith was chosen president of the board, who has been continued in that position with the same members of the board of trustees, except the annual changes made by the Conference, and is at present president of the board, with the following members as re-organized in 1877: John A. Smith, Jacob Sayler, Enos Holmes, James Reece, J. Milton Boyd, James H. Thompson, Hardin Rhodes, J. L. West, Asa Hains, J. T. Bail, T. H. Pearne, Joseph Heistand, F. I. Bumgarner, M. Dustin and A. Maharrey.

The following have been the presidents of the college and literary department: Rev. Joseph McD. Matthews appointed in 1857, resigned December 7, 1860; Rev. W. G. W. Lewis appointed as his successor, and resigned June 25, 1861. The interim of time from the resignation of Mr. Lewis until August 3, 1863, when the Rev. Henry Turner

was appointed president, the college and literary department was under the control and management of Miss Jennie Warren, now Mrs. Dustin, and her associate, the Rev. Henry Turner, occupied the place of president until June 21, 1864, when the Rev. Allen T. Thompson was appointed president of the college and literary department, in which position he continued until December 5, 1865, when he resigned; Rev. D. Copeland was appointed president as successor of A. T. Thompson, December, 1865, and served until August, 1872, when he resigned; and the Rev. Joseph McD. Matthews was re-appointed president and served until August, 1877, when he resigned; and the Rev. J. F. Loyd was appointed president by the board of trustees in August, 1877, and is now the president of the college.

The graduates from the college since its completion in 1857 number one hundred and thirty-two, and are from twelve states and one territory, but chiefly from Ohio; and as their names are preserved in the annual catalogues of the institution, they are not republished in this sketch.

The college edifice has been thoroughly repaired in 1877, and with an endowment bestowed by the last will of Mrs. Drusilla Buntain, late of Hillsboro, amounting to eight or ten thousand dollars, its future prospects are brighter than they have ever been.

COLLEGES IN OTHER COUNTIES.

OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD—PRESIDENTS:

Allen Trimble, of Highland, 1842—1850.

Joseph M. Trimble, D. D., Columbus, 1871.

OHIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

James M. Trimble, of Hillsboro, O., member of the board of trustees, appointed and sworn into office May 11,

1870, by Gov. Hayes; May 11, 1872, re-appointed by Gov. Noyes for six years, and continued in office as the active chairman of the land committee until his death, February 1st, A. D. 1874.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The county from its earliest history has been characterized for the deep interest taken by all classes of her citizens in sustaining the common school system, and in conferring the advantages of education in the youth of both sexes, which are afforded by such schools, and inasmuch as a correct type of the system as substantially practiced throughout the county is exemplified in the published pamphlet of Mr. Henry S. Doggett, the present able superintendent of the Common Schools of Hillsboro, entitled: "A Sketch of the Rise and Progress of the Common Schools of Hillsboro, Highland County, O.," such sketch, by the sanction of Mr. Doggett, is herewith published as appendix A.

RAILROADS.

A detailed history of the finished and unfinished railroads passing through the county, would not be read with interest by any class of persons, and therefore it is sufficient to say, that besides the length of the lines of finished railroad of the H. & C. and M. & C., there are in progress of construction the S. J. & P. Narrow Gauge Railway, which passes through Greenfield, and the C. & M. Narrow Gauge Railway, Southern Division, which passes through Hillsboro, and that the prospect for the completion of both of these last mentioned railways is not only flattering, but in the opinion of their stockholders is assured by the energy which inspires the friends of the two projects.

Officers of the Columbus and Maysville Railway Company.—President, C. S. Bell. Directors, C. S. Bell, B. Barrere, John H. Jolley and J. H. Richards, of Hillsboro;

John Kibler, of White Oak; Chambers Baird and A. King, of Ripley, O. Treasurer, E. L. Ferris; Secretary, Thomas Hibben; Engineer, H. J. Picard; Attorney, Jas. H. Thompson—all of Hillsboro.

AGRICULTURE.

As the cultivation of the soil which is adapted to the production of every variety of small grain, corn, tobacco, vegetables and fruits known in this latitude, and as the breeding and raising of horses, cattle, hogs, mules, sheep and poultry of every kind constitute almost the predominant and exclusive occupation of the population, it might be expected that space would be allowed for its full development, in proportion to the magnitude of the subject.

This expectation is just, but on an examination of the agricultural and horticultural statistics published in previous pages, and other statements that will hereafter be made in the subsequent chapter, it will be admitted that it is sufficient for the present to say, that the leading interests mentioned have been most industriously promoted by all classes of citizens, and the best breeds of horses, cattle and hogs have been imported into the county by the more wealthy and enterprising farmers, and that to-day in quality and variety of blood of beast and fowl, or nutriment of grain, or richness of vegetables and fruit, it may be justly recorded that our highlands are equal to any other portion of the state, of the same dimensions and area.

From an early day there have existed organized stock and agricultural societies, the members and officers of which have annually had creditable exhibitions, and at this time there exists at Greenfield such a society composed of citizen farmers of Highland, Ross and Fayette Counties, which holds annual fairs, attended by thousands of admiring and delighted spectators.

Recently there has been organized at Hillsboro "The Highland County Stock and Agricultural Society," which

has purchased the old fair grounds and added thereto by subsequent purchase so much land that they now have a race track one half mile in length ; and besides, outside and around are ample grounds for exhibition of stock, between which and the race track are situated the Floral Hall and all other necessary buildings for the accommodation of visitors and exhibitors, with never-failing wells of water, underneath wide-spreading shade trees of oak and sugar.

This society has had one very successful exhibition, and no doubt in the future will more than realize all the objects of its organization, under the management of its present efficient officers, elected in 1877, viz:

Cary T. Pope, president ; James Clark, vice-president ; Col. W. H. Glenn, treasurer ; Rob't R. Waddell, secretary. C. T. Pope, L. B. Boyd, T. P. Vance, James Clark, J. C. Quinn, Isaac Larkins, Col. W. H. Glenn, R. R. Waddell, F. J. Pickard, board of directors.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE HILLSBORO GAZETTE.

The "Hillsboro Gazette" was founded in the year 1818 by Moses Carothers. It was among the first county papers started in Ohio. In the spring of the year 1818, Carothers brought to Hillsboro an outfit for a small printing office. He opened out in an old building which stood on the lot now occupied by the residence of Mrs. J. M. Trimble. Carothers was a good practical printer, and had as assistants two young men named Simmons and Bereman. The latter was afterwards well known as Judge Bereman, of Washington C. H. When Carothers announced his intention of publishing a paper in Hillsboro, the enterprise was encouraged by the people of the town and neighboring country. Accordingly the first number of the paper was issued in the spring of 1818. This was an event of considerable importance, and an old citizen relates that the windows and doors

of the office were crowded with persons anxious to see the operation of printing. The first "Gazette" was a small sheet, 10x18, printed on very coarse paper. It contained a few advertisements, no local news, and some items of national and foreign news a month old. The press used in printing it was the old Ramage, and was so small that only half of one side of the little sheet could be printed at one impression. The ink was applied to the forms with small hand ink balls. The paper when printed was delivered to subscribers in town and country by carriers.

Moses Carothers was a man of very considerable ability, and carried on the paper for about ten years after he commenced its publication. Since that time the "Gazette" has had many editors and proprietors, as will be seen by the list given at the close of this notice. Amid all these changes of proprietorship it has steadily grown in influence and popularity, and to-day has a larger subscription list than at any previous period in its history. It may be mentioned that in 1852 the "Gazette" was for a short time published by J. R. Emrie, as a daily. During the remainder of the time it has been published as a weekly.

PUBLISHERS OF THE GAZETTE.

- Moses Carothers—1818 to 1828.
- Wm. H. Allen—1828 to 1830.
- Wm. Keys—1830 to 1832.
- Moses & Jacob Kirby—1832 to 1835.
- Jacob Kirby & Hiram Campbell—1835 to 1839.
- J. R. Emrie & Benj. Chaney—1839 to 1841.
- W. H. Cappe—1841.
- J. R. Emrie—1841 to 1848.
- Wm. H. Morrow—1848.
- Robt. B. Stevenson—1848 to 1851.
- J. R. Emrie—1854 to 1856.
- John G. Doren—1856 to 1857.
- Logan & Seaman—1857 to 1860.
- H. S. Doggett—1860 to 1862.
- Sam. Pike—1862 to 1863.

Wm. H. Munnell—1863 to 1865.
Sam. Pike—1865 to 1867.
Malay & Marshall—1867 to 1869.
Marshall & Feagles—1869 to 1872.
J. C. Springer & Co.—1872 to 1876.
J. R. Marshall—present proprietor.

HIGHLAND WEEKLY NEWS.

The publication of "The Ohio News," a Whig weekly newspaper—subsequently changed to the Highland News—was commenced in Hillsboro, Ohio, April 21st, 1837, by James Brown, and was continued by him for nearly fifteen years, with the exception of one year, during which he leased the office to A. P. Russell, Esq. On the 1st of January, 1852, he sold the establishment to the Messrs. J. L. Boardman and J. C. D. Hanna, who conducted it for one year. Mr. Hanna then sold his interest to his partner, who has since been the sole publisher and proprietor. In 1854, upon the organization of the Republican party, the paper supported its platform and candidates, and has ever since adhered to that party. On the 1st of January, 1878, Mr. E. L. Boardman, son of the senior editor, became associated in the management of the paper as local editor. The circulation of the paper has increased with the population and business of the town and county, until it has now a regular weekly issue of 1450 copies. The sheet has also been considerably enlarged and improved, and now is printed on a cylinder press.

THE HIGHLAND CHIEF,

At Greenfield, founded in 1865, is now owned and edited by R. R. Sprung, and is a newspaper of extensive and useful circulation in that part of this county, and also in the north-west part of Ross county; and in print and size of sheet, and in correct and manly editorials, is equal to any local paper in the southern part of Ohio.

CHAPTER IV.

SUMMARY.

AT the organization of the county in 1805, according to the best estimate that can be made from the memories of our oldest inhabitants, there were not two thousand acres of cleared and tillable land in its boundaries, and all the remaining area was densely timbered swamp and rolling land of every variety and extraordinary growth of forest trees, (including chestnut and hackberry, sycamore, gum, elm, hickory and walnut, beech, and every variety of oak, papaw, buckeye, wild cherry and wild cucumber;* with all kinds of undergrowth, including dogwood, blackhaw, sassafras, redbud, crab apple, plum and persimmon, with tangled grape vines), which are known in the Virginia Military District. Now, just after the lapse of three score years and ten, when we behold the colleges, churches, school houses, and other public improvements, the farms, orchards, private dwellings, etc., which have been exhibited in the two preceding chapters as existing on the ground which was covered by this dense forest, and instead of the fierce Shawnee, Wyandot and Miami Indians roaming over the county as their common hunting ground, and also remember the civilized population of thirty thousand or more souls now inhabiting the county,—we can but stop and in admiring exultation exclaim, what an outburst of human energy and industry is displayed on the territorial surface of our county. The surface is characterized in the first place by as many, if

*NOTE.—South of Newmarket, on the Ripley turnpike, there are two wild cucumber trees, which resemble a gum tree in wood and leaf, and produce wild cucumbers, which are of the shape and size of the pickle cucumber of the garden, and in olden times was put into whisky in order to make healthy tonic bitters.

not more, abundant and never failing streams of water, full of yellow bass and other fish, than any other county in the state.

On the east, this county is bounded by main Paint creek, into which flows the main Rocky Fork, at the iron bridge of the M. and C. turnpike, about fourteen miles east of Hillsboro, and into which last stream flows Punchcon, New Churn creek, Franklin's branch, and about nine miles from its mouth Clear creek, which has its source in Penn township, and flows through that township over the falls at Fallsville; and thence through Liberty township—then above the mouth of Clear creek, flows into Rocky Fork, on the south side, Carlisle's branch, and then two miles above the mouth of that branch, the little Rocky Fork and main Rocky Fork flow together—the branches of which two streams head in New Market and Union townships, and the main Rocky Fork flows through Liberty township, south of Hillsboro about two miles. There also flows into main Paint creek from the west, about four miles above the mouth of the Rocky Fork, Rattlesnake creek, and into which flows Fall creek, Harden's creek, Walnut creek and Lee's creek, which latter as well as Rattlesnake, which tumbles over the falls at East Monroe, about forty feet in height, have their sources in Fayette county, and flow through the townships of Fairfield, Madison, Penn and Paint, which are supplied with never-failing water by these several streams according to their flow in each.

On the west flows the east fork of the Little Miami, and is in part the boundary of Dodson township, and flows through that township, and into which near Lynchburg flows Turtle creek, which rises in Union township with some small branches from New Market, and also into which flows, four miles below Lynchburg, Dodson creek, which rises in New Market township. Also, in the south-west the north fork of Whiteoak rises in Dodson, and flows through part of that township and Clay township; and in the south, near New

Market, the east fork of Whiteoak rises and flows through that township and Whiteoak township, and the two forks unite near Sardinia.

In the south-east, the main fork of Ohio Brush creek flows through Brush creek township about nine miles, and into which flows the middle fork of Brush creek, which rises in New Market and Concord townships, and flows through Washington and Jackson townships.

If any person will take a half leaf of a sycamore tree to represent Paint and its sources, and a half leaf of a sugar tree to represent Brush creek and its sources, and a half leaf of an oak to represent Whiteoak and its sources, a half leaf of a shell bark hickory to represent the East Fork and its sources, and a leaf of a mulberry tree to represent the Rocky Fork and its sources, and place them all on a white sheet of paper with the half of each leaf directed towards Hillsboro, and the mulberry leaf as a center, then the stems of each half leaf with its fibers will make a very correct picture of the streams and their sources as they actually exist on the surface of the country. Although the average altitude of the county is more than six hundred feet above the Ohio Valley, yet all the streams above mentioned are constantly supplied by more than five thousand never-failing limestone springs, which burst out between the honey comb rock on hill and valley. There are several sulphur springs in the county, the largest just above Lynchburgh, which gurgles up through sand; one south of Hillsboro on the Rocky Fork, three in Marshall township, and several in Brush creek township; and one of the most remarkable is what is called Sinking Springs, which bursts up with a large volume of water in the town of Sinking Springs—runs a few yards and then sinks into the caverns of the earth; and also there must be mentioned in this connection the springs at the caves on the Rocky Fork, twelve miles east of Hillsboro, which springs and caves are much resorted to by the curious and those who are fond of subterraneous explorations.

On all the streams mentioned there are black fertile bottom lands, of varied dimensions, which expand into gradual high rolling lands and hill-tops, which constitute nine-tenths of the farms, on which are produced every variety of grass, grain, and fruit; and it will not detract from the general fertility of other parts of the county to say that the most extensive body of fertile lands is on Fall creek and its sources.

On the sources of these streams, and on the surveyed routes of the old limestone road from Maysville, passing through West Union, Sinking Springs, Chillicothe to Zanesville; on the route of the old Anderson state road, from Chillicothe, passing west through Highland, north of Hillsboro, three miles to Cincinnati, and on the old College township state road from Athens through Chillicothe, Greenfield, Leesburg, Lexington, to Oxford in Butler county, Ohio, all of which roads were surveyed and established long before the organization of the county of Highland, and all in the last century, the earliest settlements were made in and around New Market and Greenfield, as early as 1802-3, and on Clear creek about 1804-5, and on some of the other streams near these dates; but upon inquiry it is found impossible to ascertain and classify the early settlement by family names or dates of settlement in any such order as would be at all certain or satisfactory, and therefore such dates must be left out of this general sketch, for want of that information, which has been solicited but not furnished. It would be inferable from the number of springs mentioned that the topography of the county is undulating, which is true, except that the south-western part on the waters of Whiteoak creek is swamp land. This swamp land in latter years having been cleared out and ditched, is likely to become the most fertile part of the county.

From the roof of the Female college at Hillsboro, in the distance for fourteen miles, can be seen the mountains of Brush creek, and noted among them can be seen Bell's

hill, or "Slate hill," or "Ball knob" (as variously called), which is noted and described in the geological survey of Professors Locke and Orton.

Intermediate all over the surface of three hundred square miles of land bounded by the horizon, can be seen by the glass, farms, orchards, barns, brick and frame dwellings, near the never-failing springs which cool the milk for man and slakes the thirst of beast.

The county is subdivided into small farms, and in no county are there more freeholders in proportion to the population than in Highland; and they may be truly characterized as a very industrious, economical and honest class of husband-men; and their wives, as housekeepers, are noted for their chaste and cultivated attention to all the wants of the household, and for their assistance to their husbands in the frugal management and marketing of all surplus, which is afforded by the industry of woman.

The national bloods of the inhabitants will be found to be accurately described in the address of the author delivered on the 4th of July, and herewith printed, and he will only add to that description, that in the township of Whiteoak there is a French settlement or colony which is isolated, and observes and nurtures French tastes and habits. Moreover, it may be truly said that the people of the county are not a very homogeneous or convenient population—easily moulded by any class of opinions, but on the contrary there is as much individual independent order of man and woman, each of his or her own opinion, as is conducive to the healthful progress of society.

In all the political party contests and elections for the last forty years, the county may be truly represented as poised on an equilibrium—which has never been much disturbed—frequently electing county officers of both parties by majorities in many instances of not a dozen votes, and in that time the parties have been nearly equally balanced in the state representation by alternate success.

Divided in religious opinions, and yet tolerant as to the faith and professions of each church—the Catholic and Protestant meet in the daily walks of life without any question as to the religious faith of the citizen, whilst the quiet pure Quaker faith in an important part of the county predominates and shapes the manners of the people, yet in all other parts every Protestant profession is exercised without comment, and the existence of the Catholic church, where members are indiscriminately mingled with all the families, is never spoken or thought of, other than as an American right, equal in purity to all other rights and religious faith.

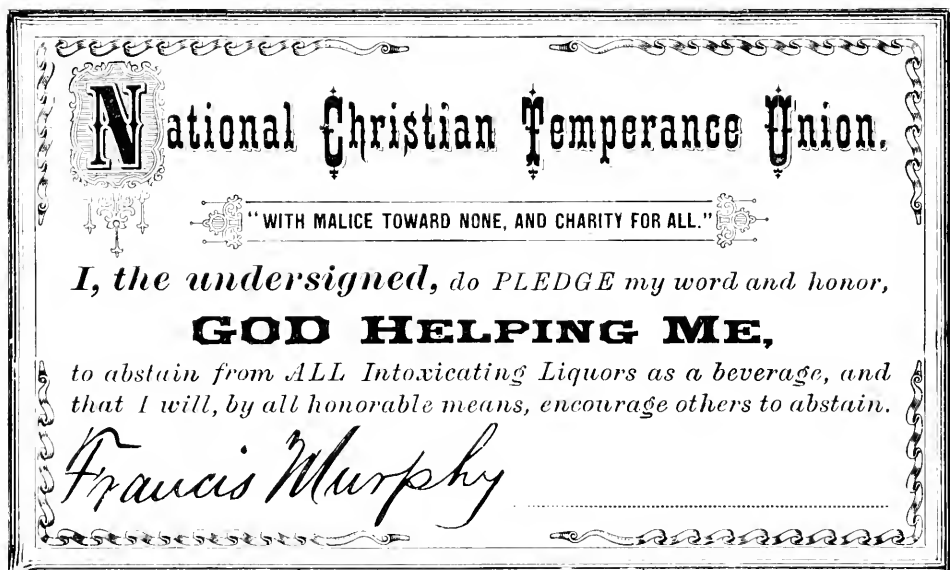
Although the people are of the blood which has been described, nevertheless as a large majority of the inhabitants emigrated from Virginia, and some from west Pennsylvania, the manners of the population are southern, and many chaste southern tastes and gallant ideas predominate, softened and curbed, however, by the quiet and care-taking habits of the Pennsylvania Germans.

There are in the county four incorporated villages and twenty-seven towns, and as the description and history of each of them would make this sketch too voluminous, the origin of each is found elsewhere; and it must, therefore, suffice to say of Greenfield and Hillsboro, the county seat of justice—1st, A pamphlet entitled “Centennial Historical Sketches of Greenfield and its Vicinity, to July 4th, 1876, by W. H. Irwin and S. D. Carothers,” has been published and extensively circulated, and reference is here made to the excellent matter of the pamphlet set forth in plain language as a full history of that part of the county, so far as the same is represented.

Greenfield was laid out by Duncan McArthur, in 1799, and is situated on the western shore of main Paint creek, and rises from the creek by gradual ascent to a plain; on which is located the larger part of the chaste and beautiful public edifices and private residences of an inland village, than which there is none in Ohio of better historic, religious

and educational aspirations and fame, and whose population in wealth, enterprise, intelligence and all the graces of social life can not be excelled.

In addition to the published matter contained in the pamphlet referred to,—it must be added to the history of Greenfield, that in 1877, the Murphy Temperance Reformation in this county was first inaugurated by her citizens. This reformation thus inaugurated at Greenfield, was afterwards in May, 1877, extended to and zealously adopted at Hillsboro, and from these two villages have extended throughout the county, and at this time there are in the county over eleven thousand men, women and children who have signed the pledge, and the cause of temperance has been thereby strengthened and expanded far beyond the impulse of any previous movement.



The foregoing printed card is signed by each member, and a blue ribbon is attached to the clothes of each person

on the front left breast as a badge, and no other pledge is asked. Up to this time not ten per cent. of the signers abandoned the pledge, and the universal public conviction is, that by the effect of the Murphy movement and the Women's Christian Temperance Union, springing out of the women's crusade, (hereafter to be described) the cause of total abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, has become a stable tenet of living faith in American morality and religion.

Hillsboro, the county seat of justice, was surveyed and laid out and the original town plat was recorded on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1807. Since that time various additions have been made to the original town plat, corresponding in the main, in the breadth of streets, alleys and the area of lots to the original plat.

The village has always been noted for its interest in the encouragement of all systems of education, and no population has excelled that of Hillsboro in the promotion of female education ; the result of which has been to establish a high standard of refinement of both sexes, and an unusual independent order of thought and action between them, as is evidenced by the fact that the women's temperance crusade had its birth in the village, and has already breathed its infant breath throughout christendom. Books have been written, voluminous reports have been made, and elegant speeches have been uttered as to the minute details of the origin of the woman's temperance crusade in Hillsboro, and most of them are true in statement and in fact ; but no where has pen ventured a description of the band—the cohort, the troupe. No! rather the apparition of seventy women in sable black arrayed, and in settled line of march, moving as when first seen on the streets of Hillsboro.

It was a dark, cloudy, cold and still December day, no sun shining from above, no wind playing around, a little snow leisurely dropping down, and under the magic com-

mand of their own leaders chosen on the instant at the hurried previous organization at the Presbyterian church, the procession moved with solemn steps as if each woman had been trained for that day's work from the cradle.

"Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,"

and the poetic mind instantly hummed the ode of Charles Wolfe at the burial of Sir John Moore. Husbands saw their wives, sons and daughters, their mothers, and neighbors, their friends, moving along with the strange apparition, and knew not what it meant, until before some liquor saloon, or hotel, or drug store, you would hear the singing of some familiar hymn warble through the air in tones of the most touching note, and then solemn silence prevailing up and down street, the utterance of a soul stirring prayer made by some sister, with all others kneeling around on curb stone, or pavement, or door sill, could be heard ascending to the Throne of God to avert the curse of intemperance.

No crowd of shouting boys followed, no cliques of consulting men on the street corners were gathered, every countryman halted his team in awe, no vociferous angry words were heard, and no officer commanded the peace—for it was death-like peace. Throughout the day, songs and prayers were heard at all places kept for the sale of liquors, and at night consultation was resumed at the church, from whence the "Phoenix-like body," springing from the ashes of the "funeral pyre" of woman's immolation, had emerged in the morning, and there in making reports, prayer and singing in spirit as never before was sung on Christmas Eve.

"Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind."

They remained until the moon in the last quarter lighted their pathway to homes, whose inmates as spectators of the troupe when the first curtain was raised, stood around

the hearth-stones in as much wonder as if a company of celestial beings had on that day come down from the skies.

Such is a dim outline of the first parade of the Women's Temperance Crusade at Hillsboro, and well may it be said of the "opening of the heavens" on that memorable day, that "He who made a decree for the rain and a way for the lightning," will alone limit its effects on the nations of the earth.

BAND OF CRUSADERS.

The following are the names of the ladies published in "The Highland County News" in January, A. D. 1874, who constituted the band at that time; and among the names are the seventy who first marched on the 24th of December, A. D. 1873.

At the first meeting, Mrs. Eliza J. Thompson was unanimously chosen president; Mrs. J. J. McDowell, vice-president; and Mrs. D. K. Fenner, secretary—all of Hillsboro.

NAMES.

- A.** Mrs. S. Anderson, R. R. Allen, Jas. Anderson, Sam'l Amen, C. Ayers, N. P. Ayers.
- B.** Mrs. A. Bennett, J. M. Boyd, J. Brown, J. J. Brown, C. Brown, J. Bowles, Lizzie Brown, Wm. Barry, C. S. Bell, J. L. Boardman, C. Buckner, Theodore Brown, J. S. Black, W. P. Bernard, Thos. Barry, G. B. Beecher, F. I. Bumgarner, Benj. Barrere, Mary Brown, Julia Bentley, M. Bruce, J. Barrere, Mary E. Bowers.
- C.** Mrs. F. E. Chaney, Benj. Conard, Ella Conard, T. S. Cowden, S. D. Clayton, S. W. Creed, Allen Cooper, C. H. Collins, W. O. Collins, Col. Cook, Dr. Callahan.
- D.** Mrs. L. Detwiler, W. Doggett, H. S. Doggett, Jas. W. Doggett, J. Doggett, E. Dill, Lavinia Dill.
- E.** Mrs. Evans, R. F. Evans, J. H. Ely, Ella Fritz, Mrs. Doctor Ellis, S. A. Eckly.
- F.** B. Foraker, Mrs. E. L. Ferris, M. Frost, Wm. Ferguson, D. K. Fenner, N. Foraker.

- G.** E. L. Grand Girard, Geo. Glascock, J. Glascock, Henry Glascock, R. Griffith, N. B. Gardner, Mrs. Grayham, Mrs. Col. Glenn, J. C. Gregg.
- H.** Mrs. Doctor Holmes, Jas. Hogshead, Jno. Hogshead, Asa Haynes, T. G. Hoggard, Paul Harsha, Wm. Hoyt, A. S. Hinton.
- J.** Mrs. J. Jones, L. Jones, Doctor Johnson, F. B. Jeans, J. W. Jolly, O. Jones.
- K.** Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Doctor Kirby, Frank Kibber.
- L.** S. Lyle, R. A. Linn, J. Langley.
- M.** Mrs. Thos. Miller, J. Manning, Mrs. Mather, Mrs. Dr. Matthews, Judge Meek, C. B. Miller, C. Miller, R. McFadden, Lewis McKibben, W. J. McSurely, J. McClure.
- N.** Mrs. J. C. Norton, M. T. Nelson, J. F. Nelson.
- O.** Chas. O'Harra.
- P.** Mrs. J. W. Patterson, S. S. Pangburn, C. T. Pope, J. K. Pickering, T. H. Parker, M. Perkins.
- R.** Geo. Richards, Doctor Russ, J. C. Rittenhouse, Joseph Richards, Jas. Reece, Thomas Rodgers.
- S.** Mrs. Eli Stafford, Doctor Smith, Doctor Sams, Hugh Swearingen, Dr. W. W. Shepherd, John A. Smith, Mary Simpson, Mrs. Strain, H. A. Stout, Miss Maria Stewart, Mrs. Dr. Speese, J. B. Shinn, E. G. Smith, Wm. Scott, Mrs. Shipp, Jacob Sayler, F. Shepherd.
- T.** Mrs. Col. Wm. H. Trimble, Eliza J. Thompson, Sarah Tucker, Anna Tucker.
- V.** Mrs. Vauwinkle.
- W.** Mrs. Chas. Wilson, John L. West.
- Z.** Mrs. George Zink.

The village has contributed freely to the erection of all churches of christian denominations, and now has ample accommodations for all church going people ; and its colleges and district school house, and that of the colored population also afford equal educational accommodations for all pupils

of all ages and both sexes,—irrespective of the religious tenets of the parents.

No people of any part of the state, in proportion to population, have cultivated more correct taste for sacred and all other kind of music than the general circles of society of Hillsboro, none who afford in church, or parlor, or hall, or street, or in field display, by choir or by band, better strains of music apt for the time and occasion than are heard by any audience on demand. There are several bands in various parts of the county, but as the one at Hillsboro, called the 13th Regimental Band, of the Ohio National Guards, is regarded as equal to many of the best in the state, it is just that the names of the members of it should be recorded.

The Hillsboro Cornet Band was organized in March, 1873, under the leadership of Clark Lytle, and remained the Hillsboro cornet band until May, 1878, when it became the 13th Regimental Band of the Ohio National Guards. Its present officers are Major Wm. Matthews, S. E. Ellis, leader and director. The members are S. E. Ellis, Nat. DeBruin, Sol. Frankle, Albert Matthews, Scott Holmes, R. E. Harwood, James F. Doggett, Charles W. Woodrow, Walter Ayers, Charles Hutton, Charles Wilis, Wm. Wilis, John Doggett, Wm. Harmon, E. T. Nelson, Edward Doggett, Geo. Raines, Charles Lilley, Edward Meek.

Hillsboro has not been characterized by much liberality on the part of capital towards the building up of manufactories, and hence, although all manufactories existing are excellent in their several departments of trade, the controlling interests of the village are not absorbed or controlled by manufactories. The capitalists have been and are safe-keepers of money, her merchants have been and are safe business men and solvent, her mechanics well skilled and industrious. And her hotel-keepers have been and are hospitable and afford all needed accommodations to their guest.

At this time, December 1st, 1876, there is much excite-

ment and much apprehension on the part of some citizens, that on account of the near equal count in the college of electors as to the choice of the next President, and the irregularities charged to exist in certain states, that the determination of the presidential election in the count of votes might result in civil war.

Such fears should all be thrown to the wind! Our system of government is so well balanced in all its co-ordinate powers and functions, that it will honestly execute and carry out the will of a majority of the people in such manner as the constitution has prescribed for the ascertainment of that will in this emergency, and the writer can only say, that his hope—aye, his belief is, that one hundred years from this time the same constitution in all its essential provisions will spread its benign influence over more, much more than one hundred millions of free people, and that each department of power under that constitution will move in its proper orbit and that as in the celestial system, the sun shines through day, the moon lights the darkness of night, and the stars keep their courses all created for man and never clash, just so will our Government, the breath of freedom from God to man at early morn, evening twilight through noon day and midnight, without any disturbance from the fiery comet of war throw around the persons of a nation of freeman for their protection and the enjoyment of “life, liberty and pursuit of happiness,” the mantle of silent, omnipresent, settled constitutional law.

*Hillsborough Ohio
December 1st A.D 1877
James H. Thompson*

The Centennial Fourth

IN HILLSBORO.

July Fourth, A. D. 1876.

A GRAND GALA DAY.

*The "Model Town" in a Blaze of Glory—Flags, Banners, Arches,
Mottoes, and other Decorations—Procession, Oration, Music,
Fireworks, etc.—Fine Display by the Fire Department—
A Feast of Patriotism—20,000 People Celebrate
the Nation's Birthday—The Bells Ring out a
Welcome—The Cannon Roars a Response.*

"HAIL COLUMBIA, HAPPY LAND."

The Fourth of July—the day of the centennial celebration of our independence as free and independent states—was ushered in at Hillsboro by the ringing of bells and firing a national salute at sunrise. Thirteen guns were fired in honor of the original thirteen confederated states of America, and all the bells of the town were rung for a period of fifteen minutes. The scene at this early hour of the morning was quite animated, indeed. Our town was decked out in grand holiday attire—the fine, large national flag over the court house, and the thousands of lesser ones on every building, fluttering in the breeze, in connection with the flying banners, the joyous shouts and greetings of the people who at that early hour thronged the streets, showing that the fire of our Revolutionary sires had not been quenched, but burned with patriotic ardor—all this, with the recollections of the glorious past, when liberty was proclaimed to the world by the incidents of Independence Hall and the signers of the Declaration of Independence, stirred the hearts of our people, and its events will long live in their remem-

brances as the first grand centennial day of our glorious country.

At an early hour the people from the country came pouring in to our streets on horseback, in buggies, carriages and wagons in such numbers that the idea of getting them into one grand procession was abandoned. By six o'clock numerous applications for entrance were made at the Fair grounds, and shortly afterwards the gates were thrown open to accommodate the thousands seeking admittance. By eight o'clock our streets were thronged with conveyances and people, so that, as we have remarked, the marshals saw it would be impossible to get the immense crowds into one grand procession; consequently the numerous cafileades were urged to go direct to the Fair grounds, and the procession was afterward made up of the civic societies, the military, bands, &c.

The committee on decorations was very successful. In response to its request our citizens all decorated their residences and places of business, and we deem it justice to say that we never saw a town that presented so grand and beautiful an appearance as our town did on the occasion of our first centennial celebration. The two principal streets were spanned by two mammoth streamers each, on the north, south, east and west sides of which was inscribed "Hillsboro Welcomes her Friends." On the reverse sides respectively were these mottoes; "This Day Hallowed to the Cause of Freedom," "Let this Day be Celebrated Forevermore," "The Fourth of July rang the Death-Knell of Despotism," "This Day Makes the Dividing Line between Tyranny and Freedom." Over the entrance to the Fair grounds was a fine evergreen arch decorated with flags, on which was inscribed this motto: "First in War, First in Peace, and First in the Hearts of His Countrymen." Over the speaker's stand, with many beautiful decorations and flags, was this motto: "Keep the Memory of Independence Day Green Forever."

By the hour of nine o'clock the largest portion of the vast crowd had arrived in town and at the Fair grounds.

At the hour of half-past nine chief-marshal Wm. H. Glenn, with his assistants, C. T. Pope, Wm. C. Newell and John B. Hays, commenced the arduous task of forming the procession on the public square. After great labor they succeeded in getting the procession in line, which was one of the really fine features of the day. The order was as follows:

1, Hillsboro Band ; 2, carriage with orator of the day, historian, president of executive committee, secretary and mayor ; 3, Liberty Guards ; 4, Artillery ; 5, A. O. U. W.—Jas. M. Dumenil, marshal ; 6, carriage with president of the day, chaplain and reader ; 7, Continentals, Brother Jonathan and carriages ; 8, Leesburg Band ; 9, Grangers—two divisions, Cynthiana Band in the centre—Dr. Holmes, marshal ; 10, Mowrytown Band ; 11, I. O. O. F.—Geo. B. Gardner, marshal ; 12, Colored Band ; 13, Colored Continentals ; 14, Log Cabin, Home of '76 ; 15, Chime of bells and mottoes ; 16, martial music—Hamer Tp.; decorated wagon with Sunday-school children, and a large concourse of pedestrians.

The line of march was as follows : north on High to Beech ; east on Beech to East ; south on East to Walnut ; west on Walnut to High ; north on High to Main ; west on Main to West ; north on West to John, and west on John to the Fair grounds.

After the head of the procession had reached the speaker's stand its rear was on Main street at the corner of High—about a mile and a half in length—and contained from two to three thousand persons. At all the street corners and throughout its entire length it was viewed by great throngs of people with much apparent satisfaction. The procession was a fine one, and contained many pleasing features. Prominent among these was the fine military display of the Continentals ; of Brother Jonathan ; of the Liberty Guards ; the Highland organ display ; the grangers ; the odd fellows ; the Log Cabin, Home of '76 ; the martial music ; decorated wagon with twenty or thirty Sunday-school children ; and last, but not least, the chime of bells.

Mr. C. S. Bell, the well-known, enterprising and public-spirited proprietor of the Hillsboro Foundry, had one of the finest displays in the procession, in the shape of a wagon enclosed on the sides and ends with white muslin, on each side of which was painted a handsome *fac-simile* representation of the old liberty bell in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, with the motto, "Proclaim Liberty throughout the Land unto all the Inhabitants thereof." Inside the wagon were hanging eight gilt bells of different tones, so arranged as to form an octave in music, and by an ingenious arrangement of keys the bells were played upon and produced very good music as the procession moved along. Master Ed. Meek was the

performer on this novel musical instrument, and played "The Last Rose of Summer," "America," "Home, Sweet Home," and other well-known and patriotic tunes.

Another attractive feature of the procession was a miniature log cabin, about five or six feet square, mounted on a platform wagon and drawn by two horses. It was the handiwork of Mr. C. B. Moore, and was a representation of the *real* log-cabin homes of the early pioneers, even to the old-fashioned well-sweep and gourd, the coon-skin stretched upon the side to dry, the leather latch-string of the door, the wood-sled in the yard, &c. To make the representation more complete, the yard was covered with real soil, stumps of felled trees, and surrounded with a rail fence. On one side of the wagon was the motto, "Sweet home one hundred years ago;" on the other "Ye homes of '76." On the rear end were the dates "1776" and "1876," with a picture of clasping hands between them.

The patrons of husbandry made another novel feature in the fact that this was the only civic society that had women in the procession as members. In front of this society was a beautiful American flag made of the best English bunting, borne by Mr. Isaac Lemon: and to its left was a very handsome banner tastefully decorated with red, white and blue, carried by Mr. James Orr, with the inscription, "Hillsboro Grange, No. 145," on one side, and on the other, "Faith, Hope and Charity"—the latter symbolic of "Faith in God, Hope in Immortality, and Charity for all Mankind." The goodly number of heroic ladies of the Order, who, prompted by the reminiscences of woman's devotion to the cause of freedom in the persons of our Revolutionary mothers, together with that universal, patriotic impulse which seemed to permeate every throbbing heart on this proud occasion of the grand centennial jubilee, was worthy of all praise. After the procession had reached its destination, and permission given by the grand marshal of the day, the Patrons were formally dismissed by their marshal, Dr. Enos Holmes, who, in behalf of the executive committee and the citizens of Hillsboro, thanked them for their presence, and especially the ladies of the Order—not only for their devotion to the cause of human liberty, but also for their heroism in showing their fidelity to the Order.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

At half-past eleven A. M. the vast multitude was called to order by C. S. Bell, chairman of the executive committee, who read the proclamation of the president of the United States recommending religious observances in conjunction with the festivities of the day. An appropriate prayer was then offered by Rev. J. W. Weatherby, pastor of the Baptist church, after which Mr. Bell announced the officers of the day, to-wit: President, Dr. David Noble; vice-presidents, Hon. J. M. Barrere and John A. Trimble, Esq.; secretaries, C. H. Collins, J. C. Springer, J. L. Boardman and C. C. Parks.

Dr. David Noble, president of the day, was thereupon introduced to the audience and made the following eloquent opening remarks and address of welcome:

Ladies, Gentlemen, and Fellow Citizens:—I esteem it a very great honor to be called upon to preside over so vast and respectable an assemblage of our people here to-day. The compliment is greatly enhanced when I take into consideration the fact that I have been reared on foreign soil, and am only a citizen among you by choice and adoption. Here permit me to say that all my sympathies are in accord with the spirit of our free institutions, and that all my capabilities, both mental and physical, would be exercised, if need be, in defending the honor and maintaining the integrity of our common country, no matter when, where, or by whom assailed.

We have now met under the shade of these beautiful forest trees to celebrate, in such manner as we shall deem most appropriate, the return of that day which one hundred years ago gave birth to this nation, and which proclaimed that great fundamental principle of free government that *human rights* are of paramount importance to *human laws*, and a pledge and guaranty that they should ever remain inviolate in our system of national jurisprudence.

We do not meet to-day as Democrats or as Republicans, or as partisans of any political school, or as adherents of any particular sect or creed, nor for the purpose of advancing the claims of any political aspirant to position or place, or with the design of discussing any of the political issues of the hour, or to say what *shall* or *shall not* be the financial policy of our Government, or whether the dominant party shall adopt a soft or a hard financial basis; but we have met for a far higher, holier, nobler object—for the purpose of laying our past differences, prejudices and predilections on the altar of our country, and renewing our covenant faith with each other and our allegiance to our government, and striking hands as brothers and praying the God of our fathers that we may be worthy to transmit to coming generations that heaven-born boon of liberty which has been vouchsafed to us, and that peace and harmony may prevail among all our people, and that every heart may respond to that memorable sentiment, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

When the Continental Congress met in 1776, however determined the colonists had been to resist oppression even unto death, the idea

of independence had never been uttered. And here we may pause in ever-increasing wonder and admiration at the august assembly of brave and determined men, regarded as rebels and outlaws by the mother government—they staked their lives, their fortunes, their all, on a single cast of the die. But theirs was the bravery to dare and the ability to execute. All that could make the council-chamber dignified and sublime were congregated there. There was the proud and enlightened statesmanship of a Jefferson, the spartan firmness and courage of a Hancock, the impetuous zeal and burning eloquence of an Adams, the sound and philosophic views of a Franklin, to whose genius even the lightning of heaven itself yielded—all were there. It was a contest for principle, a struggle for the very essence and soul of Liberty.

The effects of the Declaration, who can tell? There it stands—it speaks for itself—like a Doric column, simple and unadorned, yet magnificent and sublime. Search all the records of the old or new world—in a word, ransack all the hoary registers of time, and can you find its equal? No. Among the triumphs of the pen it has no parallel; it is the Magna Charta of the rights and privileges of man. Guided by its principles and governed by its precepts, the bulwarks of a free government are impregnable. Its talented and illustrious author this day just half a century ago closed his memorable life. A halo of clustering honors surrounds his tomb. If we seek among the inscriptions that tell us of Britain's departed great, amid the aisles of Westminster Abbey, you will find no title so imposing as that which dignifies his epitaph—"The Author of the Declaration of Independence."

What a glorious inheritance is ours—what blood-bought blessings and privileges do we enjoy to-day, and how incumbent upon us to transmit to posterity these free institutions as unsullied and untarnished as they have been handed down to us; so that as the sun in his diurnal course sheds his rays upon the earth, he will shine on no land more honored, more happy, more united or more free, than our own beloved country.

Our nation in the *past* is glorious in her proud achievements, in her great success, in her mighty progress, in her indomitable prowess—indeed, our history is so wonderful as to challenge the admiration of the world; our successes unparalleled and our advancement almost miraculous. Our *present* is full of every-day life work, developing new issues and enterprises. Our *future* is filled with grand probabilities, the realization of which depends on our own and God's help.

Let but the United States, in her rapid career, keeping ever as now in the vanguard of nations—let her press forward in the cause of freedom, of justice, of humanity, and beneath the broad folds of that bright banner will be gathered all nations of the earth.

My Countrymen—and I use that term in its broadest and best sense—we have gathered together on this grand Centennial year—on this, the natal day of American Independence, and with forty-three millions of freemen, from the Adirondacks on the north to the Gulf on the south, from the rock-bound coast of the Atlantic to the golden sands of the Pacific, let there arise this day one long, loud, joyous Centennial shout of freedom, so that the listening nations of the despotic old world, catching the sound, and imitating our example, will, like us, resolve to be free.

Fellow-citizens of Highland county, in the name and behalf of the good people of Hillsboro, I bid you, and every one present, a hearty, thrice hearty, welcome.

After the conclusion of the remarks of the president of the day he invited the vice-presidents selected by the different townships to take their seats upon the stand. The National hymn, "America," was then sung, led by Mr. John R. Doggett, with an accomplished choir of male and female singers, accompanied by the Hillsboro Band. The president of the day then announced the reading of the Declaration of Independence as the next thing in the order of exercises. The reader, he said, was a gentleman who required no introduction at his hands; he was known *personally* to nearly all in the county, and by *reputation* all over Southern Ohio, having served the people faithfully as a legislator in the State Senate; and not only in that capacity, but in the many other important public trusts which have been reposed in him by our citizens, he had performed every duty with credit to himself and honor to his constituents. Perhaps it was not generally known that he had performed the same service at yonder court-house just half a century ago; and when he read at that time (1826) these words, penned by the immortal Jefferson, "All men are created equal and endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights," his heart beat in unison with the sentiment, even at that early date, when the advocates of the doctrine were few—but now happily endorsed or acquiesced in by all.

Hon. Samuel E. Hibben was then introduced to the audience as the reader of the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Hibben then stepped forward, leaning on his cane for support, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. S. E. HIBBEN.

*Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends, Neighbors, and
Fellow Citizens, Young and Old:*

To your partiality, and by the invitation of your committee of arrangements, I am greatly indebted for the position I occupy this day. To read the Declaration made by our ancestors of the 4th of July, 1776, in the presence and hearing of those who are now the beneficiaries of that grand state paper, is always a service of pleasure and comfort to any one who has the honor and privilege of performing this duty. But the present occasion makes it doubly pleasing and heart-cheering to me. For many reasons I feel happy, after a lapse of fifty years, although feeble in bodily strength, by reason of having passed my three score and ten, yet still preserved in life, and now permitted to perform the same service I had the honor of doing in the presence of some of the old soldiers of the American

Revolution and many patriotic citizens of Highland county, at the old court house, in Hillsboro, the very day when the author of the immortal declaration, together with his eloquent contemporary, gave up their lives, and ceased their labors forever among men.

It would not be in accordance with the fitness of things, for the reader to turn orator of the day, but impelled by the inspiration of the hour, together with the flattering introduction I have just received from the eloquent lips and tongue of your distinguished president of the day, I cannot refrain from, at least, tendering him my devout thanks, as also to the committee of arrangements, commending their programme, so much in consonance with the spirit which animated the hearts of the fathers of 1776.

1st. The *eloquent* and *well* timed welcome tendered to the people by the honored president of the day.

2nd. The reading of the proclamation of the President of the United States, replete with good sense and patriotic sentiment.

3rd. Invoking the blessing of the Supreme Being upon those then and there assembled; as well as upon our Land and Nation, reminding us of *Him* to whom our fathers appealed for the rectitude of their conduct, when giving publicity to the imperishable state paper which proclaimed three millions of people free and independent at the peril of their *Lives, Fortunes, and Sacred Honors*. Reminding us also of the deep solemnity of the occasion, when the discussion ended upon the motion to adopt this Declaration, July 2, 1776, before the vote was taken, at the suggestion of Samuel Adams, seconded by John Adams, Rev. Mr. Duche, a minister of the Established Church, was invited to lead the Continental Congress in asking the direction of Infinite Wisdom in this, the time that "tried men's souls." The *Man of God* consented, and in the performance of his duty, is thus described by John Adams: "He appeared in his Pontificals with his clerk, and after reading the 35th Psalm, continued to read several prayers from the established form, and then struck out into an extemporary prayer, which filled the bosom of every one present, and a *better* prayer I never heard; and so well pronounced, in language eloquent and sublime." It seemed as if Heaven had ordained that Psalm to be read on that morning, and the sequel shows that the offering was manifestly accepted and approved. Thus we have followed in the footsteps of our illustrious predecessors, by the devout acknowledgment in our public assemblies, of the superintending and overruling hand of Divine Providence, and here we are to-day, assembled by invitation of the "powers that be," for the purpose of celebrating the natal day—the Centennial Anniversary of our nation's birth. As the record of this day may be read by our children, and children's children, allow me in conclusion to refer to some incidents connected with the adoption and signing of this document. The original report of the Committee of Five, Jefferson being chairman, was presented for adoption, it was subjected to a number of amendments, one of which was remarkable for its historic value. The words, "*Free and Equal*," as applied to *all* men, was in the original draft drawn by Jefferson; the word *free*, was on motion struck out, which afterwards laid the foundation for the continuance of the African Slave Trade for 20 years from the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Had this stood as it was originally reported, Slavery would *then and there* have been abolished, and all the untold misery resulting from the system have been avoided. And, finally, I could not feel at liberty to close my remarks without reference to one of the most pleasing incidents and attractions of the day we celebrate. I allude

to the chime of *Bells* exhibited in the procession by our large-hearted and patriotic townsman, Capt. C. *Bell*, the founder of the *Bell* foundry in this city. The music from the bells gave new inspiration to every patriotic heart, and carried us back to the days when the great Hebrew Captain issued his immortal ukase to the redeemed captives from Egyptian bondage and "proclaimed liberty throughout the land, to *all* the inhabitants thereof."

I now introduce you to my young friend, Mr. Edw. Sloan, who has kindly consented to read for me.

Mr. Sloan then came forward and proceeded to read the immortal charter of liberty in excellent style.

Music by the bands.

Song, "Star-Spangled Banner."

Adjourned for dinner until two P. M.

AFTERNOON EXERCISES.

Music by the bands.

Song, "A Thousand Years," sung in a very superior manner by Capt. Geo. B. Gardner; chorus by the Glee Club.

The president then introduced Hon. Henry L. Dickey, of Greenfield, the orator of the day.

ORATION OF HON. H. L. DICKEY.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—It is a difficult task to successfully repeat an old story, familiar to all, but that which should have an abiding place in our minds, that which we should cherish, and which should be the foundation of education and character, cannot be too often repeated, nor too deeply impressed upon us. The story of the causes which led to the Declaration of Independence by the fathers of our Republic, and of the struggle which followed is familiar to all; but so, too, the story of the Cross is old; yet who will say that it shall not be remembered, that it shall not be often repeated and deeply impressed upon the mind, yea, made the very foundation of education and character; and who will say that close beside it, enshrined in every heart of this broad and beautiful land, should not be the story of the glorious struggle of our Revolutionary fathers for liberty and independence?

Those who would be willing to lay aside and forget our national holiday, who do not foster recollections of the events attending our nation's birth, who do not with generous hearts and sublime gratitude thank Him who made the land and sea, for our independence and freedom, our peace, our union and our prosperity, are surely unmindful or careless of the liberty secured and enjoyed under the provisions of our matchless written constitution.

The rebellion of our forefathers against the tyranny and oppression of Great Britain; the establishment by them of the government we enjoy, where civil and religious liberty dwell in harmony, under whose benign influence civilization and progress have made a growth

unequaled in the history of the world, was an achievement in the highest degree worthy of commemoration by their posterity.

The Fourth of July, 1776! one hundred years ago to-day! What a world of thought clusters around the glorious names and the thrilling events of those times! Sorely and grievously had they suffered from the unjust laws and oppressions of the English crown. They were ready with Lord Camden to exclaim—"Taxation and representation are inseparably united. That God hath joined them together, and no British parliament, with all its pretended transcendent power, could put them asunder." Deeply impressed with the principles of liberty, and viewing the powers of just government from the elevated plane upon which they established it, they sat in Independence Hall deliberating upon their future conduct.

The city of Philadelphia was thronged with an anxious crowd, uneasily awaiting the final determination of the momentous question. Throughout the thirteen colonies, and indeed in all Europe, were the people watching closely the events transpiring at Philadelphia.

The immortal signers of the Declaration of Independence carefully investigated the immense importance of their action. In secret, solemn, earnest and prayerful consultation did they weigh the importance and probable results of their action.

The Declaration had been read before them. John Adams rose and in a clear, determined voice declared that "it was true, that in the beginning we aimed not at independence, but there's a divinity which shapes our ends, and I am for this Declaration of Independence." All hearts concurred and the bonds were severed. They broke in pieces the chains which were forged around them, and the rod of oppression which was held above them, and cut asunder forever the ties which had bound them to the mother country.

By that act they launched into a dark and almost fathomless abyss of uncertainty, over whose pitiless storms, after seven years of untold misery, hardship and war, they finally triumphed, having planted firmly and securely the great corner stone of liberty and equal rights. The liberty bell proclaimed the startling news from the tower of Independence Hall, and the joyous shouts of hundreds rent the air. It was the death knell of tyranny and oppression in Columbia's happy land, and the birth of our freedom.

True, Dr. Franklin had said to his countrymen, "the sun of liberty is set; you must light up the lamps of industry and economy." But the people replied, "we will light other lights and resist unlawful and oppressive measures."

The camp fires of liberty were kindled throughout the length and breadth of the thirteen colonies. The blaze of freedom burst from every patriotic bosom, and the mighty wave of liberty began to roll, hurried on by very breath of heaven.

Oh! could we, and all the people, more fully realize the oppressions upon the colonies, that forced the sages and heroes of the revolution into open resistance of the mother country, and filled their hearts with an inspiring liberty, how much more would we revere the beautiful fabric of government they have transmitted us, and which it is our duty to hand down in its glory and purity to our posterity!

Burdened by unjust taxation, galled and harassed by the torturing claims of an overgrown power, false in its pretenses, false in its acts, regardless of its promises and unfaithful to its pledges, they burst the bands that held them to such a government, and hazarded their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor for their freedom.

The "Sons of Liberty" were organized, the stamp officers and

revenue collectors were burnt in effigy everywhere. The populace seized and burned the stamps in New York; lawyers, doctors, merchants and business men entered into solemn compacts, refusing to use stamps or to import goods from Great Britain. Ships in the harbor of Boston were boarded, duty-taxed tea thrown into the ocean, and that which was designed as a means of extorting tribute from the colonies, became an offering of the "spirits of the vasty deep."

A bill to "discontinue the landing and shipping of goods, wares and merchandise at the town of Boston or within the harbor," was passed by parliament. This act was followed by another "for the better regulating of government in Massachusetts bay," and this by another which banished offenders to Great Britain for trial.

The proud and glittering arms of old England waved upon the colonial shores and felt themselves unconquerable. They scorned our thought of independence, and looked from their haughty position in utter contempt upon our rebellious spirit. The militia began to collect, and military stores were provided. To destroy these at Concord, the British General, Gage, secretly dispatched a regiment, who on their way fired upon a party of militia at Lexington, where the first blood was spilled in the revolutionary war, and gave us, not only a proud position among the nations of the world—but liberty and those free institutions, which are the enduring foundation of our glory, prosperity, and increasing greatness, unparalleled in the annals of the world.

The men of the continental congress, and of the continental army had faith in their cause—they felt that it was just.

"Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just,
And he but naked, though locked up in steel,
Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted."

Wonderful men! wonderful women! of the revolutionary period! As we recede from the time in which they lived, and as the grand march of civilization and enterprise dashes new and startling lights upon us, shall we permit the glory of their fame and memory to become less? Or, as we enter upon the second century of our grand career, shall we neglect to celebrate the anniversary of our nation's birth, and recur to the sublime principles of civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed?

The fathers of our republic have all passed away. They, whose every grave should be held a sacred spot by every American; they, whose characters and lives stand a living monument, admired by the civilized world; they, whose posterity we are proud to be called, and who loved to show us how fields were lost and won, are gone, and the impressions and recollections of the history of their struggle for our liberty, brought to mind by the sight of one of their aged forms, kept warm in our bosoms that love, attachment, and devotion that our free constitution deserves.

Whilst they were among us, and we could see their eyes kindle from the stories of the revolution, we could catch something of the spirit that animated their noble natures, and thus be inspired in some degree with the ardor of "the times that tried men's souls," and planted upon this continent the grandest form of government God ever vouchsafed to man.

The historian and the orator may portray the scenes of their eventful struggle with all the pathos and feeling of which language is capable, but no book can relate those scenes as could the living wit-

nesses. No historian, no orator, can fire the heart with that fervent, passionate love of liberty, as could the revolutionary sire, by his story of the oppressions of a tyrannical king.

How, then, shall we preserve that devotion to our country, and hand it down to posterity, so that they may in time to come, admire, protect and maintain it?

When the time shall come that the "windows of my soul" are to be closed in death, I want to feel assured that the principles of our glorious and free constitution are so firmly implanted in the affections of those I leave behind, that no earthly power can disturb them, and that for all time they may remain the light and guiding star of freedom on earth.

"We all within our graves shall sleep,
A hundred years to come,
No living soul for us shall weep,
A hundred years to come!
But other men our lands shall till,
And others then our streets shall fill;
A hundred years to come."

But shall the spirit of our liberties be buried in the graves of our fathers? Shall future generations forget the price of their freedom? No, God forbid!

Then let the anniversary be forever commemorated; let the Fourth of July forever be a national holiday, let posterity be taught to revive it as the birth-day of their freedom.

If in the future, as in the past, we continue to keep true to our institutions; if the intelligence of our people continues to be the safeguard of our constitution; neither the changes of time, nor the ambition of men are to be feared.

But when the Fourth of July shall have become no more to the American people, than any other day; when the names of Washington, Warren, Marion, Franklin and Henry, shall be no more revered and held sacred in the great heart of America; when the flag of our union, the nation's banner, the emblem of unity, liberty, and power, whose fabric was woven amid the struggles of the revolution; that has never been unfurled but to victory, and knows no defeat; whose equally lustrous stars have been added by the blood and treasure of our people; respected by every nation, protecting the citizen in every clime, guarding commerce everywhere; whose presence speaks of a nation in whose union there is strength; when these shall be neglected or forgotten, then indeed will we know that the withering and blighting finger of decay is leveled at the waning columns of our glorious institutions.

Temporary agitation, ebullitions of popular excitement and party strife, and even violence in our government, will occur. We cannot expect a perpetual calm.

It is the great conflict between truth and error, which are at war the world over, and which under our free constitution have every opportunity of combat; thus offering and inviting the means by which wise and beneficent reforms are secured. In this clash of ideas the shock is often great. Our past one hundred years has seen many of them. Good men sometimes despair; the nation seems reeling and ready to fall; the great white columns of liberty, justice, and equal rights seem rocking to and fro, ready to crumble into dust. But hark! The tread of arms and the clash of steel is heard in the land; the

smoke of battle, the groans of dying, the cries of mourning, and the shouts of victory, fill full the air; the old world stands aghast, and with amazement beholds the terrific struggle of our republic. The storm is past, and like the purified atmosphere, healthier and firmer than before, we stand unshaken and immovable upon the principles of our fathers, the Declaration of Independence, and all men bow in humble submission before the *Magna Charta* of our United Country. How nobly grand, how truly sublime in the contemplation of the citizen, is this happy result. Re-established and re-affirmed are the principles which shall endure while written constitutions last. No North, no South, can now be truly said, and discriminations cannot justly exist. Grasping in our great arms the shores of the two mighty oceans of the world, our broad expanse, reaching from the mountains of the far north to the plains of Mexico, with a constitution forbidding and prohibiting involuntary servitude except for crime, we have indeed reached the acme of human freedom, and stand in proud immensity, a world within ourselves.

Mr. President:—This is a day when the fretful themes of politics are allowed to rest. We rise far above mere party question and party pride. Home divisions and issues upon questions of policy are hushed, and side by side, and hand in hand, men and women of all creeds and parties, join in doing honor to the memory of those, who, one hundred years ago to-day, laid so broad and so deep the fundamental doctrines of our giant republic. They had their fears and doubts of the stability of their great work, and they uttered in unmistakable language their warning.

Washington, in his farewell address, said:

“In contemplating the causes which may disturb our union, it occurs as a matter of serious concern, that any ground should be furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations.”

And again: “The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all departments in one; and thus create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism.”

The first of the dangers here referred to was dissolution; the second, centralization. These were the two dangers equally fraught with evil, which like ill-starred demons, hovered from the beginning over our republic; antagonistic in their nature, yet each seeking with equal alacrity every opportunity to derange, agitate and destroy; and so wonderful in their nature seem these enemies of liberty, so cunningly devised their plans, that the failure of one might be seized upon by the other to advance its interests. Good men of all parties dreaded their existence. Frowns and threats from either, have wrenched from liberty many concessions, their efforts have often shaken the temple of freedom to its very foundation, and seemed ready to engulf in an unfathomable abyss the fair fabric of our union.

The one, the bolder of the two, is, I think we may safely say, driven from the land forever.

The struggle, though severe, long and bloody, as many a hard fought field attests, yet at last from the clash of arms and the smoke of battle, triumphant rise the hosts of freedom, and dissolution is no more.

But the other, more dangerous than ever before, still lives and seems more active; its treacherous flatteries and its lust for power, its stealthy tread and fearful ambition, demand from you, ye sons of freedom, eternal vigilance. It comes not with the bold front of dissolution, arrayed in the panoply of war, but slowly, silently, certainly, grasping within the ambitious clutch, little by little, from the noble edifice of constitutional government; until at last, like the great boar-

constrictor, it will crush in its venomous coil the brightest hopes of the civilized world.

Centralization is a living, acting enemy, presenting itself in many forms and questionable shapes. It is wily and seductive, and I can but repeat the warning of Washington—that its tendency is to create “whatever the form of government, a real despotism; it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed.”

But I repeat, that if the people remain true to themselves and their institutions; if in the future as in the past, they shall continue to be the safe-guards of their own liberty, then will centralization, the twin vampire upon the body politic, with dissolution, sleep with him the sleep of everlasting death, and then indeed will the full hopes of the sires of '76 be realized; and our Union, like the Universe of God, harmonious forever, shall live as states and live as a Nation.

Respect for the requirements of the law, and obedience to its authority, as a matter of principle, is one of the characteristics of the American people, and distinguishes them from the people of other nations, where fear is the source of obedience. To this fact, this education, do we largely owe our prosperity; and if we shall but continue it, what grandeur and increased power still await us.

With the beautiful machinery of our government moving smoothly on, furnishing the finest fruits of the conquests of liberty to its forty millions of people; its great lakes and mighty rivers bearing on their bosoms its commerce and its trade; the bewildering net-work of endless railroads and telegraphs, destroying distance, and binding us still more closely together as a people; with our grand forests, teeming soil and exhaustless resources—who can set boundary to our future expanse, or dream of the day our sun shall set?

The sneering predictions of the crowned heads of Europe have failed; the great experiment of our fathers is an established reality, and to us the trust is given, to deliver with all its blessings and excellence to those who succeed us.

Let every true American gladly sustain his part in this great enterprise of life, and join with the multitudes, from whom the music of our national hymns ascending, kiss the breezes of heaven and are wafted back, to echo through the verdant woods.

“Great God, we thank thee for this home,
This bounteous birthland of the free;
Where wanderers from afar may come
And breathe the air of liberty.
Still may her flowers untrammelled spring,
Her harvest wave, her cities rise,
And yet while Time shall fold his wing,
Remain earth's loveliest paradise.”

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COUNTY.

Mr. James H. Thompson, being introduced by the President, said:

My duty on this occasion is to do that which is of more permanent consequence to this vast assemblage of people than any other occurrence that may transpire on this memorable day.

The duty of a historian recording the traditions of the past and the deeds of the gallant living is so delicate that I will not now do that which

might be expected from the programme to be done. Time and taste alike conspire to dictate that as every thing in the future to be done in connection with history would imply that it was done as of this day. I will proceed to submit my plan for the obtention of the just history of this county.

Mr. Thompson then read the following proclamation of the President of the United States:

"WHEREAS, A joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives was duly approved on the 13th day of March last, which resolution is as follows:

"Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it be and is hereby recommended by the Senate and House of Representatives to the several States that they assemble in their several counties, or towns, in the approaching centennial anniversary of our National Independence, and that they cause to have delivered on such day an historical sketch of said county, or town, from its formation, and that a copy of said sketch may be filed in print or manuscript in the Clerk's office of said county, and an additional copy in print or manuscript be filed in the office of the Librarian of Congress, to the intent that a complete record may thus be obtained of the progress of our institutions during the first centennial of their existence;" and

"WHEREAS, It is deemed proper that such recommendation be brought to the notice and knowledge of the people of the United States, now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known the same, in the hope that the object of such resolution may meet the approval of the people of the United States, and that proper steps may be taken to carry the same into effect.

"Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 26th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1876, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundredth. By the President,

U. S. GRANT.

"HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State."

Then emphasizing the words in the resolution of Congress, "to the intent that a complete record may thus be obtained of the progress of our institutions during the first centennial of their existence," offered the following report and resolutions:

HILLSBORO, O., July 4, 1876.

In respectful obedience to the foregoing joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and proclamation of the President of the 25th day of May, A. D. 1876, the people of Highland county, Ohio, having assembled at Hillsboro, the seat of justice of their county, to celebrate the centennial birth of their national existence, and having by previous arrangements for such celebration, appointed the undersigned to deliver on this day an historical sketch of said county, he begs leave to report that he finds in the brief space of time elapsing since his appointment, that he cannot, after much inquiry and research, present such historical sketch as would truly present the history of the county; and there-

fore, in justice to the population, he asks the adoption of the following resolutions:

1st. That the following named persons of each township in said county, to-wit, P. N. Wickerham and Joseph W. Spargur, of Brush-creek; Henry Wilkins and John Miller, of Concord; James Brown and Henry Ruble, of Clay; Thomas Peale and Daniel Murphy, of Dodson; Judge Wm. Morrow and Ruel Beeson, of Fairfield; Alex. Sanderson and Alex. Murphy, of Hamer; George Gilmore and Abraham Hurst, of Jackson; Wm. H. Glenn and Wm. H. Woodrow, of Liberty; Thos. M. Boyd and Milton Dunlap, of Madison; C. G. Dick and John L. Hughes, of Marshall; M. M. Barrere and Benj. Cochran, of New Market; D. M. Barrett and Jesse Crawford, of Paint; Joseph Morrow, Esq., and Albert Johnson, of Penn; David Workman and Calvin Stroup, of Salem; James B. Herron and Samuel Russell, of Union; Isaac Kibler and Joseph Gaymon, of Whiteoak; Thos Higgins and Sampson Reno, of Washington, be requested, by the assistance of such others as they may call to their assistance, to furnish to the undersigned the historical facts which have characterized the organization and progress of their several townships, which, in their several opinions, might be of interest to the population of such townships.

2d. That on the receipt of such report, that a meeting of said committee and the undersigned be held, and that jointly they present such brief historical sketch of the said county as in their opinion would meet the foregoing resolution.

3d. That when said sketch is completed, if, in the opinion of all the county authorities, it ought to be published with this day's proceedings and furnished to the people at the expense of the county, that then the County Commissioners be requested to have said history published in such manner and form as to them may seem best.

JAS. H. THOMPSON.

Mr. Thompson then proceeded to say that he found it very difficult to ascertain all the legends connected with the first settlements of the county, and that so far as his research had extended he found the settlements as various in their origin as were the streams and springs for which the county was characterized. However, the origin of such settlements may have been, nevertheless, the Scotch-Irish and Irish blood intermingled, in some parts of the county, with the Dutch or German blood, constitute more than nine-tenths of the population; and that as song and poetry had always characterized the bloods of these nations, he did not think that any one ought to describe and fix by the permanent record of history the tastes and habits of such peoples, unless he was fully inspired by the music of the one or poetry of the other. Not claiming either of these gifts, and believing that united with the English or Anglo-Saxon bloods, that these races would finally control all the civilization and general policy of the world, he

thought it was best to leave to such advisers as had been proposed the permanent history of the races, unless his fate might be that of Burn's imagination of banishment, when he wrote:

“ Farewell to the mountains high covered with snow;
Farewell to the straths and green valleys below;
Farewell to the forest and wild-hanging woods;
Farewell to the torrents and loud-pouring floods.
My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here,
My heart's in the Highlands, a-chasing the deer;
Chasing the wild deer, and following the roe,
My heart's in the Highlands, wherever I go.”

Col. Wm. O. Collins then moved that the report and resolutions as presented by Mr. Thompson should be adopted, and advocated their adoption with some very forcible and pertinent remarks; which motion was then seconded by Judge Samuel F. Steele, and sustained in a manner worthy the Judge's high reputation.

And thereupon said report and resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting of the people.

Music by the bands.

Meeting adjourns to the court house square to witness the exhibition of steam fire engines.

DISPLAY OF FIRE DEPARTMENT AT THE COURT HOUSE SQUARE.

Vast multitudes of people filled our streets to witness the display of the fire department. At the appointed hour the fire company, in their gay uniforms, came to the cistern in front of the court house park in a rush from the engine-room with two hose-carriages surmounted with their ringing bells, the splendid steam fire-engine with its gaudy trappings and full head of steam and whistle blowing, the firemen and engineer in their appropriate positions, followed by the efficient hook and ladder company, the members of which were also gaily uniformed; and in a very short space of time they were all at their positions. Through a hundred feet of hose, water was thrown at a height of two hundred feet. All presented a very exciting and animated appearance to the thousands of people, many of whom had never witnessed an exhibition of the kind before. At the same time the hook and ladder company ascended the building of John A. Smith, and with their hose threw another stream to an equal height of

the first. The following is a list of the officers and men belonging to the different divisions:

OFFICERS.

<i>Captain,</i>	-	-	-	-	E. STEVENSON.
<i>Lieutenant,</i>	-	-	-	-	M. LEMONS.
<i>President,</i>	-	-	-	-	J. M. HIESTAND.
<i>Vice President,</i>	-	-	-	-	JOHN MOORE.
<i>Secretary,</i>	-	-	-	-	WM. SCHWARTZ.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	-	-	-	-	PETER BROWN.

HILLSBORO STEAMER DIVISION.

Director, J. B. ROWE. *Engineer,* S. MAHAN. *Stoker,* JOHN WARREN.

JAS. BAKER,	C. S. BROWN,	PETER BROWN,
W. DONAHUE,	D. NAYLOR,	ROBT. DUFFEY,
LEO. FRANKEL,	T. G. HOGGARD,	B. HAMMILL,
J. KOCH,	SOL. KNOTT,	S. B. LEMON,
J. S. LYLE,	JOHN MOORE,	W. MANNING,
JOS. SHOTT,	F. K. SHEPHERD,	JOS. WOODS,
JOS. WEST,	ELLIS PENCE.	

RANGER DIVISION.

Director, S. J. LEMON.

Pipemen,

ED. WRIGHT, JOS. COSBY, JAS. FERGUSON, CHAS. COSBY.

J. S. BLACK,	GEORGE CHANEY,	A. W. DOWNHAM,
J. M. HIESTAND,	PETER HANLON,	T. HANAFORD,
N. JACOBS,	T. RODGERS,	W. WOODROW,
ED. YOUNG,	M. BURKE,	F. PICARD.

PHOENIX DIVISION.

Director, O. S. LEMON.

L. FAHANDLER,	W. HILLE,	JOS. LEMON,
J. STEVENSON,	WM. SCHWARTZ,	H. SHOMBERGER.
L. RICHARDS,	L. WESSEL,	E. A. ZILE.

DECORATIONS.

At this point we give below the decorations of business houses and few private residences on High street, on the east and west sides, North to Walnut, and on Main, on both sides from the Jefferson House to Kibler & Herron's hardware store, the business portion of the street. The balance of the town was decorated, generally, and many residences with remarkable good taste, of which our space will not permit us to go into detail.

MAIN STREET.

Jefferson House, cedar arch, "76" in cedar; globe of flags; and about fifty flags of all sizes.

Thos. North, gunsmith, and Jerry Fidler, wagon maker, had their shop decorated with flags.

Jenkins & Wessel, butchers, cedar arch, "1776" and "1876" in red, white and blue, enclosed in cedar wreath.

E. J. Vanniman, butter and egg store, about twenty flags.

James Reece, Studebaker wagons, &c., twenty or thirty flags.

J. R. Cluxton, organ maker, second story of Reece's building. Mr. Cluxton, assisted by Mr. Reece and son, had one of the handsomest decorations of the day. At the corner of Main and West streets, on a square pedestal, supported by a column of cedar about six feet high, stood a full size figure of the Goddess of Liberty with her shield, helmet and spear. The figure was draped in white, and was an excellent imitation of statuary. Standing in such a conspicuous position, it attracted great attention, and was universally and justly admired.

C. S. Bell, Hillsboro foundry; a large flag and about fifty smaller ones were displayed on Mr. Bell's building, and the front was beautifully festooned with cedar, variegated with small flags. There were also wreaths of cedar, and a handsome shield, with the motto, "Liberty" in gilt letters, the whole making a very handsome and creditable display.

Young's barber shop had about twenty flags and a festoon of cedar.

James Lawrence, saddler, had one large and thirteen small flags, and a festoon of cedar intermingled with red, white and blue muslin.

T. G. Hoggard's handsome store made a fine appearance. He had one large and seventy-five smaller flags; a cedar arch under the center of cornice, festoon of red, white and blue muslin across the front of the building, and wreaths of cedar inclosing "1776" and "1876."

E. W. Shriver, tinware dealer, displayed about a dozen flags of various sizes.

The Kramer House presented a very handsome appearance. About the center of the front was a large cedar wreath, inclosing the figures, "76." Festoons of cedar, variegated with miniature flags, hung from the veranda, the sign post was wrapped with cedar from top to bottom, and the sign covered with little flags. Over the ladies' entrance was a beautiful cedar arch, with a portrait of Washington, inclosed in a wreath of cedar. There were not less than two hundred large and small flags used on the building, and the effect of the whole was, as we have said, very fine.

N. W. Chaney, jeweler, had about twenty-five flags of various sizes, and a very tasteful cedar arch over the door.

Thos. McGuire, tobaccoist, had a cedar wreath with flags in his windows and a cedar festoon above the door, beside about thirty-five flags.

Dr. R. C. Russ, second story over McGuire's, displayed a large cedar wreath and festoon, and about a dozen flags.

Lewis Mason's barber shop looked well, with its cedar festoons over the front, and on the awning frame, variegated with numerous small flags.

Capt. George E. Richard's confectionery and ice cream saloon was very tastefully decorated. A neat arch of cedar on a red, white and blue ground, spanned the door, in the center of which hung a miniature globe, composed of flags of all nations. Festoons of cedar, and a streamer portrait of Washington, ornamented with a profusion of flags, adorned the upper story front. Not less than two hundred flags were displayed on the building.

Glascock & Bros'. hardware store displayed two large flags.

The News Office, in the second and third stories of the Glascock building, had a heavy cedar festoon suspended from the cornice, under which the motto, "Liberty and Union," in large red, white and blue letters, extending across the whole front. Between the upper windows were "1776" and "1876" in cedar, and below

a shield, wreathed with cedar. About one hundred and twenty-five flags, large and small, completed the decoration.

The Kramer House stable, Kramer, Nordyke & Shack, displayed about fifty flags in front and rear.

J. M. Dumenil's insurance agency and law office made a very pretty display, with about fifty flags, and wreaths and festoons of cedar.

Gardner & Hire, law office, second story over Dumenil's, was also decorated with flags, festoons of cedar, and the windows with red, white and blue paper.

Mrs. L. Read's millinery store and Mr. L. Detwiler's shoe store, occupying the same building, made one of the most tasteful displays on the street. Festoons of cedar extended across the whole front, relieved with numerous small flags. Between the upper windows were two large stars of cedar, and between them the motto, "Liberty," in letters of red, white and blue, with a cedar anchor beneath. Under each window hung wreaths of cedar, with small flags crossed. In Mrs. Read's window was a female figure gaily draped in the national colors. There were about fifty flags in all on the building.

B. Conard's china store was also handsomely decorated. A festoon of red, white and blue paper extended across the front, which was adorned with portraits of Washington, Martha Washington, and Lincoln, and the motto, "Valley Forge," in blue letters on a white ground, bordered with red. A globe of red, white and blue paper, covered with stars, was suspended from the front cornice, the whole profusely ornamented with flags.

Fred. Zane, leather dealer, had a large flag suspended from the cornice of his building, with festoons of cedar across the upper story, large cedar wreaths in each window and over the door.

John Uhrig's saloon had about twenty flags and cedar festoons across the front; lamp post ornamented with cedar wreath and flags.

Winegardner & Stoddard, grocers, had about twenty-five flags, festoons and wreath of cedar, with a star in the center and "76" in gilt figures.

Isaac Rhodes, leather dealer, and R. S. Evans, grocer, occupying the same building, had their front handsomely decorated with festoons and wreaths of cedar, and numerous flags of different sizes. Mr. Evans also had a cedar arch over his door.

Crossing the street, the row beginning with Kibler & Herron's hardware store on the east, and including B. J. Harris's dry goods store on the west, made one of the handsomest displays of the day.

Kibler & Herron had festoons of cedar across the front of their building, and stretched over the sidewalk; a festoon of red, white and blue muslin above their door, and about fifty flags, large and small.

Smith's drug store also made a pretty display, similar in design to that of Kibler & Herron, with the addition of a cedar festoon and wreath over the door. This store also had about fifty flags.

Lytle & Son's dry goods store had a large flag over the sidewalk, with cedar festoons and small flags on front of store.

Miller & Son, grocers, and Richards & Bro., dry goods, made a very handsome joint decoration. They had a large flag over the sidewalk, wreaths and arches of cedar over doors and windows, with about one hundred small flags. Over Miller & Son's door was a large star of cedar on red, white and blue ground. Richards & Bro. had their windows very prettily draped with red, white and blue muslin.

B. J. Harris's dry goods store had festoons of red, white and blue suspended from the cornice, cedar wreaths and about seventy-five flags of all sizes. In the windows were portraits of Lincoln and Grant.

Misses Maddox & Saggerty, millinery, had an arch of cedar over the door, festoons of cedar mingled with red, white and blue, cedar wreaths, and about one hundred flags. Window decorated with red, white and blue silk.

Walker & Elliot, shoe dealers, had festoons of cedar in their large show windows, profusely trimmed with flags; also, portraits of Washington and Martha Washington, wreathed with cedar. Two large flags were suspended over the front of the building.

Seybert & Co., druggists, Smith's new block, had a large flag over the front of their store, and some fifty or sixty small flags, cedar festoons over doors and windows, with wreaths and flags in windows. The upper stories of Smith's new building has no occupants, but were decorated with numerous small flags, and the whole building made a handsome appearance.

The Citizen's Bank had festoons of cedar over its doors, variegated with small flags.

Amen, Gregg & Co., grocers, had about fifty flags on the front of their store.

Dr. Hoyt's office, second story, over Amen, Gregg & Co., was decorated with numerous flags.

M. Calvert, dry goods dealer, had about forty flags on the front of his store.

Beeson & Wright, law office, second story, over Calvert's, displayed a picture of Washington, adorned with small flags.

W. T. Bower's confectionery and residence blossomed all over with flags and patriotic emblems. A large flag was stretched across the street from his store to the public square. Over the sidewalk was suspended a handsome "Liberty Bell," made of cedar, with "76" in white figures. Wreaths and festoons adorned the front, intermingled with flags and Chinese lanterns of red, white and blue. Altogether about one hundred and fifty flags were used in the decoration of his building, and the whole display was one of the best in town.

Mr. Jacob Sayler, jeweler and book-seller, had one of the prettiest displays on west Main street. In the center of the building hung a large cedar wreath, inclosing "76" in cedar figures. Festoons and wreaths of cedar, bedecked with flags to the number of one hundred or more, completed the decorations.

N. Rockhold & Son, hardware store, had festoons of cedar very tastefully arranged over their door, with "1776" and "1876" in white figures inside two large cedar wreaths. They displayed about fifty flags.

Henry Strain & Son, grocers, had festoons of cedar over the front of their building, a large cedar wreath over the door, encircling "1776" in white figures, and about seventy-five flags.

The handsome Strauss building was very beautifully decorated, and attracted great attention. The building is occupied by Strauss & Feibel, clothiers, and L. Haymann & Co., liquor dealers, on the lower floor, and by Sloane & Smith, law office, Dr. Callahan, dentist, and Dr. Metz, in the second story. They all united in decorating the whole building. A large flag was suspended from the cornice, and about one hundred and fifty smaller flags were scattered over the front. Festoons of cedar covered the caps of

the second story windows, and cedar wreaths trimmed with colored paper hung below the windows. In the spaces between the windows was the motto in cedar, "*Esto Perpetua*," and over the center window hung a large cedar wreath. A festoon of red, white and blue muslin, stretched gracefully across the whole front over the doors, completed the display.

R. R. Waddell, jeweler, displayed about forty flags of various sizes, intermingled with cedar wreaths and festoons.

The law office of Jas. H. Thompson and W. M. Meek, second story over Waddell's, had small flags in their windows, and cedar wreath on front of building.

John Bowles' bookstore made a very pretty display. Over the door and windows was the motto, "Liberty and Union," in gilt letters, in the form of an arch, festooned with cedar; there were cedar arches, and a cedar wreath hung over the door, with "76" in the center. About fifty flags added to the effect of the display. In the windows were a pair of beautiful medallions, made entirely of natural flowers, the ground being white, with the figures "1776" and "1876" in the center, the figures formed of red, white and blue flowers. This very pretty design was executed by Mrs. Fenner, Mrs. Shaw, and Miss A. Murphy, for the decoration of the Episcopal church at the centennial morning service.

Chas. Utman, furniture store, and C. Kinkad, photographer, in second story of Utman's building, displayed about twenty-five flags, with cedar festoons across the front and above the doors and windows.

Music Hall building was handsomely decorated. Spargur Bros., dry goods dealers, displayed festoons of cedar, and red, white and blue muslin over their doors. Scott & Roads, grocers, had festoons of cedar over their door, "1776" and "1876" in red and blue figures, and about fifty flags. The second story, occupied by the Ellicott House, was tastefully decorated with numerous flags, a shield with the motto, "Liberty," in gilt letters, surrounded with cedar, and cedar festoons along the balcony and over the door.

The Ellicott House made a handsome show. It had a large flag over the sidewalk—motto in cedar in front of the building—"1776"—Centennial—"1876;" cedar arch and portrait of Washington over the ladies' entrance, and sign post decorated with numerous flags. About five hundred large and small flags were

used in the decoration of the building. The dining-room was also handsomely decorated with flags, cedar, &c.

Dr. Holmes' office had "1776" and "1876" in cedar figures, festoons of cedar, and red, white and blue muslin, portrait of Washington wreathed with cedar, and about twenty-four flags.

The Grangers' supply house had a large flag over the sidewalk, cedar wreaths and festoons, a plow wreathed with cedar, a streamer portrait of Washington, and about fifty flags.

Utman, Jeans & Co.'s planing mill, near R. R. depot, had about fifty flags, large and small.

Boyd's flour mill, two large flags.

The R. R. depot was profusely decorated with large and small flags.

J. S. Black's carriage factory on Walnut street, had festoons of cedar on the front, and flags above.

James Clark's livery stable, Walnut street, was gay with flags and festoons of cedar.

HIGH STREET.

The decorations on High street were very handsome. In our account of them we embrace that portion included in the business part of the town, commencing at the Woodrow House, on the north-east corner of High and Beech street, and extending to Walnut street.

S. E. Parker, landlord of the Woodrow, had a very fine display of flags, festoons and wreaths of evergreen, as well as a picture of Washington bidding farewell to his generals, and another of William Penn's treaty with the Indians. A notable feature was the trimming of the fine shade-trees in front of the hotel with innumerable little flags, which, fluttering in the breeze among the rich green leaves, made a picture very attractive to the eye.

On the opposite corner stands the stately Masonic Temple. On its top floated a large American flag, and the second and third-story windows were decorated with a great many flags of different sizes, besides wreaths and streamers. The corner room on the first floor, occupied by the Spargur Bros. as a dry goods store, was decorated with flags. The adjoining room, occupied by M. R. Orr's millinery establishment, was decorated superbly. In the large show-windows were evergreen wreaths in the shape of harps,

stars and anchors set with beautiful flowers; also the portrait of Washington, the motto, "*E Pluribus Unum*," all interspersed with about fifty flags, of which, altogether, Masonic Temple was decorated with over two hundred.

John Bales' place of business was decorated with wreaths of evergreen and a motto of the same material, "Welcome to All," besides with about fifty flags.

Bowman & Co.'s cigar store was decorated with flags, and the sign entwined with evergreens.

The harness shop of Adam Krug was decorated with flags, an evergreen festoon over the door, and wreaths appropriately arranged.

The confectionery establishment of Rogers & Billingham was handsomely decorated with flags, festoons, wreaths, a star, anchor and cross, in evergreen, with the motto, "Peace," of the same material.

Robert Ward decorated his place of business and residence with fifty flags.

Mrs. Anna Morrow, dress-maker, had a nice evergreen arch erected over the hall-door, with the figures "76" inclosed therein, and the second-story windows, over John L. West's store, decorated with flags and evergreen wreaths, with much good taste.

John L. West's store was decorated with flags.

The grocery store of Miller & Quinn was decorated handsomely with flags, and overhanging the front roof were splendid festoons of evergreen, while the second-story windows were decorated with flags, flower-baskets and wreaths. This building presented a very attractive appearance, and the grocery store was the only place illuminated at night.

The store of B. Chaney & Son, in the Trimble block, was tastefully decorated. The windows were draped with red, white and blue colors, over which hung the portrait of Washington, and a very fair picture of his monument erected in Washington City. Their display of flags was interspersed with wreaths of evergreen, and, taken altogether, were very fine.

The queensware store of J. M. Hiestand, in the same building, was decorated with a large festoon of evergreen, in which was intertwined the red, white and blue, and Washington's likeness in the center. This, with numerous flags, made a tasteful display.

The Gazette office, immediately over these stores, was decorated in a manner that was very generally admired. Among the rest of its display was an old flag labeled, "That Banner One Hundred Years Old."

The hall-door leading to Dr. Shipp's dental rooms, over Schilley's store, was decorated with an arch of evergreen, a cross-sword with "76" in large figures of evergreen. His windows had handsome wreaths of evergreen, and a fine display of flags.

Jacob Schilley's boot and shoe store was decorated with flags, a large wreath with "1776" in the center, a picture of General Washington, American eagle, and the motto, "Liberty Now and Forever."

Hibben & Son's store was decorated with flags and streamers, and the windows draped with red, white and blue tastefully combined.

J. Lazarus' clothing store was decorated with flags, cedar wreaths with stars attached, "1776" and "1876," with flags of all nations, and both stories had an ample supply of flags.

James Brown's store was decorated with flags and Chinese lanterns, the windows contained the portraits of Washington and Lincoln draped with cedar, and the second story, occupied by Mrs. Ferguson, was handsomely decorated with wreaths, stars and flags.

Shaw & Rianhard's hardware store was decorated with flags in both first and second stories.

M. Free's clothing store was appropriately decorated with flags and a large cedar wreath.

Asa Haynes & Co.'s store was decorated with flags and evergreens, first and second stories. In the third story, the Odd Fellow's Hall was decorated with flags and evergreens.

The bank of Evans & Ferris was decorated with flags, and the second story, occupied by Chas. H. Collins and Dr. A. Evans, was decorated with a grand array of flags, large and small. Mr. Collins, with his large display of flags, had a fine wreath with the figures "76;" also a Brazilian flag in honor of Dom Pedro's visit to this country.

Spees & Barrere's drug store was decorated with flags, large and small, and evergreens, first and second stories.

The Hillsboro National Bank was decorated with flags.

The Hon. John A. Smith's grounds and dwelling were decorated

handsomely with a fine arch of evergreens and small flags over the gateway, and the columns of the house with red, white and blue, and evergreens.

The Lilley Block, occupied jointly by Wm. Swartz, grocer, and Frankel Bros., clothiers, was very tastefully decorated. On the windows of the second story, was suspended the full length of the building, festoons of cedar, and between the windows were circular wreaths of evergreens, the center one larger than the others, and the figures, "76," inclosed. This wreath was a very handsome one. The windows of the second story were decorated with many flags, as also the awning and windows of the first story. The top of the building was surmounted with a large American flag. The pictures of Washington and Lincoln also were suspended from the windows.

Fred. Trosky's shoe shop was decorated with flags, cedar wreaths, and also circular festoons around the windows, and a large lantern decorated with flags and portraits of the Presidents.

D. Koch's establishment was decorated with flags, festoons, arches, banners, &c., together with the motto, "Welcome," and made a handsome appearance.

P. C. Eckley's meat store was decorated with flags, &c.; also, Washington's little hatchet, the picture of "Deacon Jones' Family at Prayer," and the figures "1776."

John Reckly's tin and stove store was decorated with flags and the figures "76" in cedar.

Harsha & Son's marble works were decorated with flags, cedar wreaths and "76."

Carroll & Wright's carriage factory was decorated with flags, the figures "76," banners of Washington's likeness and Liberty Bell. In the second story were about fifty flags.

Holmes & Son's furniture store was handsomely decorated with flags, pictures and evergreens. On the top of the building was a large cedar arch with flags, and suspended under it was "76" in large figures. Below was a streamer of cedar, and over the third-story windows were wreaths with stars. Over the center window was a hatchet and a bunch of a cherry-tree with cherries; also two large shields. The second story was decorated similar to the third, with the addition of the pictures of George and Martha Washington in place of the shields, and the Liberty Bell; also

circular wreaths between the second and third story windows. The lower story had flags, and the building had seventy-six in number.

The Bailey block, occupied by Frank Miller's feed store and M. E. Boysell's grocery, on the first floor, and by families in the upper stories, was decorated with flags and evergreens in a tasteful manner.

On the southwest corner of High and Walnut is the splendid City Hall building, containing the Mayor's office, Council chamber, Post-office, station-house, &c., which was decorated with a large number of flags—a hundred and over—and over the station-house entrance was a wreath with the motto, "Welcome."

The Mattill corner, on the opposite side, was decorated with twenty-five flags.

Mrs. Wright's residence was decorated with flags, wreaths of evergreen, and a portrait of Washington.

The confectionery of Ellifritz & Eckley was handsomely decorated with evergreens and about fifty flags; also wreaths, and sign decorated handsomely.

Dr. Noble's office was decorated with flags, wreaths and festoons of evergreen, interspersed with one hundred flags, with a large American flag over the door. In the window, inclosed in a wreath was a beautiful flag with staff and cross enveloped in clouds, with moon and stars in the back ground. Underneath the following motto: "The Warrior's Banner Takes Its Flight, To Greet the Warrior's Soul."

Samuel Chaney's residence was tastefully decorated with flags.

Mrs. Thomas' tailoring establishment and residence was quite handsomely decorated with wreaths and flags.

Ellifritz & Son's woolen store was decked out in splendid style. An American flag constructed of fine worsted yarns of red, white and blue, was one of the attractions of the day.

Mr. Cooley had his residence decorated with flags.

Stevenson & Young had their clothing store decorated handsomely. They had an arch of evergreens over the top of the building, with flags, the figures "76" and picture of Washington between them, and the Liberty Bell hanging over. They also had erected on a flag-staff a large American flag, and seventy-five small flags promiscuously displayed, making a fine decoration.

Jos. D. Maddox's saddle and harness shop was decorated with handsome wreaths and festoons of cedar and flags.

Jos. Young's barber shop was decorated with flags and cedar wreaths.

Tener & Zane's butcher shop was decorated with flags and wreaths of evergreen.

Selzer & Co.'s cigar and tobacco store was decorated with two dozen flags.

J. C. Rittenhouse's boot and shoe store and the Misses Murphy's dress making room, adjoining, were decorated handsomely with wreaths and festoons of evergreen and about sixty flags. The room above, occupied by Matthews & Huggins, displayed two fine American flags.

One of the most beautiful and appropriate private residence decorations was that of Mr. James S. Trimble, which was erected on the lawn in front of his mother's residence. It consisted of a large frame-work eighteen feet high and fourteen long, containing the full length portraits of Washington and the Goddess of Liberty in full colors, each eight feet by four. Just over Washington and the Goddess of Liberty floated in a bed of roses, Mr. J. R. Marshall's beautiful model of "Old Ironsides," six feet long and four feet high, full rigged, and as she appeared in the days of her glory. In the right hand corner was a representation of Commerce, and in the left was Agriculture. Over this was a beautiful canopy of red, white and blue, set with gold stars—the whole surrounded by an immense arch of cedar, and decorated with one hundred flags and fifty hanging-baskets and pots of beautiful flowers arranged as only Jim can do it. It presented one of the most beautiful and appropriate displays of the day. At night the whole decoration was brilliantly illuminated, and the grand display of fireworks gave a beautiful effect to the truly magnificent display.

Jenkins & Wessel, butchers, displayed about twenty flags.

James Nugent, saddler and harness maker, displayed saddle-blankets of a blue field, white stars and red border, besides numerous small flags.

Dr. Wever's office-front was well supplied with flags and evergreens.

Mrs. A. Sams's residence presented a fine appearance, gaily decked with flags, flowers, cedar and banners.

AT THE M. E. CHURCH

A beautiful flag was raised at seven o'clock A. M. The pastor, Rev. L. Clark, made a brief address and prayer, and the choir sang several patriotic songs. The exercises concluded with prayer and benediction by Rev. Mr. Bail, presiding elder. The exercises were witnessed by quite a number of spectators from both town and country.

ST. MARY'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Was beautifully decorated inside with flowers, evergreens and flags, arranged in the most tasteful manner by the ladies of the congregation. Appropriate religious services were held in the church at six o'clock A. M., and an address was delivered by the pastor, Rev. W. T. Bowen. In compliment to his nativity the "Union Jack" of England was draped over the pulpit, its folds mingled with those of the American flag.

FIREWORKS AT NIGHT.

The fireworks at night were witnessed by several thousand persons of the town and country. The display commenced with the ascension of five fine balloons, three of them thirty feet in diameter. As the latter ascended heavenward and floated off to the east the welkin rang with the shouts of admiration of the spectators, which showed they highly appreciated what they saw. Afterwards, for a period of two hours, rockets and Roman candles were sent up, illuminating the sky with parti-colors of red, white and blue. At the same time Saxon and vertical wheels were set revolving, emitting sparks and colors of varied hues, while several handsome pieces, such as the Union Fountain, sent variegated sparks of fire rising upward and parting in imitation of and contrast with the real fountain of living water. The display was magnificent, and reflected much credit upon the committee who had the same in charge.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The Continental Guards made a soldierly appearance with their uniforms, a *fac-simile* of the continental soldiers of the Revolutionary War. They were armed with muskets. Their officers were Frank

Kibler, Captain; R. S. Woodrow, First Lieutenant; Clark Lytle, Second Lieutenant; J. W. McCaddon, Orderly Sergeant; C. H. Meek, Wm. Harman, T. R. Callahan, Sergeants; Pike Gore, color bearer, and dressed as Brother Jonathan. Besides the officers the company numbered four musicians and eighty privates. Our space is too limited to give the names.

The Liberty Guards were a military company composed of boys from twelve to sixteen years of age. Their uniforms were green and red; the hats cocked, with stars and figures of "76" of tin. They were armed with tin spears, and the officers carried swords. The company was commanded by Major Ed. Mullenix, of our police force, and had been drilled two weeks, in which time they became perfect under their commander's efficient management. The other officers were as follows; John A. Collins, Charles Lilley, Lieutenants; Charles Allen, John Bell, Sergeants; Frank Sayler, color bearer. We are compelled to omit the names of the privates for want of space.

The Colored Continentals also made a fine display. The names of its officers were not handed to us, and we therefore omit them for the want of time to hunt them up and space to print anything more than the list of officers, if we knew them.

The display in the procession of the Highland organ, with the performers dressed in fantastic material composed of national flags, was novel, and attracted a great deal of attention.

The Hamer township delegation, headed with martial music, and its decorated wagon filled with happy-faced Sunday-school children, and the numerous vehicles in the procession, was the only township procession that came to the celebration. It was a very creditable affair, and was marshaled by Dr. Chapman.

THE DAY

Was a charming one, though warm. The clouds overcast the sky the greater part of the day, thus breaking the effect, to some extent, of the oppressive heat of the sun's rays, and making the temperature equable and enjoyable. While the rain threatened at intervals during the day, there was not enough rain-fall to interfere with the ceremonies of the day or of its enjoyment.

THE CROWD AND GOOD HUMOR.

The crowd was immensely larger by far than ever before witnessed in our town. All day long it was in the best of good humor with itself and all the rest of mankind. Twenty thousand people is a moderate estimate of the numbers present during the festivities of the day. The Fair Grounds, an area of twenty acres, was fairly crowded with people and vehicles. At no time during the day were there less than four to five thousand people on the streets, and it is safe to say that had all who came to town that day attempted to gain access to the Fair Grounds with their vehicles, that they would have failed by many thousands, the crowd was so large.

INCIDENTS.

There were many pleasant incidents during the day, and but one sad one to mar its pleasure, and that was the taking-off of Esquire Haigh, suddenly, by bleeding of the lungs. He came with his family to enjoy the Centennial celebration of our independence, and surrounded on all hands by great multitudes in the topmost bent of enjoyment and pleasure, was thus quickly stricken down by the icy hand of death. There were no accidents, although many were reported on the grounds.

A SUCCESS.

The celebration was a grand success in every particular, and in almost every detail. The Executive Committee and the Sub-Committees all deserve the highest encomiums of praise for their great efficiency, and the successful manner in which they discharged the duties which devolved upon them. The Grand Marshal and his able assistants also deserve honorable mention for the manner in which they acquitted themselves. Altogether the day was a proud one, and will long be remembered.

ORIGINAL ODE.

The beautiful Centennial Ode, written by Miss Mary O'Donoghue, published in the GAZETTE of last week, was not read, it not having been received in time by the Executive Committee to change the programme for its reading. The Committee, however, address-

ed a note to the fair authoress making an explanation of the matter and thanking her heartily for the admirable poem, which it would have given them pleasure to incorporate into the programme of exercises of the day.

ORIGINAL ODE, BY MARY O'DONOGHUE.

Now hear the loud artillery saluting willing ears,
Rejoicing with the people our glad one hundred years—
Awaking all the echoes from the mountains to the sea
And singing, as the thunder sings, "One Hundred Years—We're Free!"

Behold in the horizon, from the portals of the east,
Before the dawning sun she comes—the goddess of our feast :
As fair as sweet Aurora, as proud as noble Mars,
And bearing in her trusty hand the gallant Stripes and Stars.

Yes, Liberty approaches in the fullness of her prime ;
The helmet-crown upon her curling locks of gold doth shine ;
Majestic strength her dower. Repose and winning grace
And loveliness are mirrored in the outlines of her face.

Nor comes she unattended through the richly-tinted sky.
The olive-wreathed maiden, Peace, her good right hand is high,
And War, the glorious victor, by lance and rifle cleft,
Stalks with a proud submission to the conquering vestal's left.

"A million cheers for Liberty!" with glad, exultant shout,
From all our happy borders now the ringing cry goes out,
From north and south, from east and west, from forest, mount and sea,
"A million cheers and welcoming songs, dear Liberty, for thee!"

She speaks: "I come responsive to your loving, heart-full call,
And peace and benediction shower blessing-like on all.
And O, my favored people, on this bright auspicious day
I have with praise and thankfulness a cheering word to say.

"Long since, ere Time was hoary, in the far, receding years,
When earth, a new and radiant thing, found place among the spheres;
When men were few, nor perfect, their wills diverse and strong,
I was assigned the leadership, a guardian host among.

"Nor marvel that I keep my youth so vigorous and true
When even Time grows weary with the work he has to do,
For mine is hope and promise, and if crushed and spurned aside,
I rise, as spring arises, gladdened and revived.

"My power is not limitless, nor deem my aims to be
Upheavals and convulsions, sooth, a sorry mockery.
My name was never license, unrestrained, unbridled, free;
But know me as the calm and just and God-sent Liberty.

"The sun rose over Eden, in the ages long ago,
And earth's young bosom trembled in his genial, vivid glow.
The primal pair were happy, nor grief nor care had crossed
The threshold of that paradise so soon and sadly lost.

- “ For the fallen fiend beheld them with intensely jealous rage,
And on their sinless happiness resolved a war to wage.
Dissembling hate and malice, he wore a specious smile
And spoke in honeyed syllables, as freedom guised the while.
- “ With willing ears they listened as the future he unrolled—
A picture vast before them, tinted rich with hues of gold.
They ate the fruit he offered—fruit of the knowledge tree,
By which, he said, came power and boundless liberty.
- “ Thus from the sad beginning was I, e’en a maid, maligned,
Who should have seen my purity were purposely stone blind;
Who should have known my justice, my championship of right,
Turned from my clear-marked courses to the dismal paths of night.
- “ And when the east was peopled as the sands that line its shore
Twin rivals rose against me in their hideousness and gore.
Despotism chained the millions, power ruled with iron hand,
And for Liberty no shelter was in all that eastern land.
- “ Then, like the sun so bountiful, I journeyed to the west
And sought the crags and fastness where the eagle builds its nest.
The wilds of Europe kept me full many a joyous day,
Till fresh and blooming gardens under Heaven’s eye they lay.
- “ Again the mad usurpers, Power and Despotism, flew
Across opposing mountains till my olive fields they knew.
Again the fierce encounter—I was worsted; but the sea
Opened its embracing arms, and the free were with the free.
- “ America espied me, and her virgin soil was thrilled;
Her grand and wonderous forests with a magic music filled.
Her hills uprose to greet me, her rivers sang in glee;
I knew my own and sought her, and the bonnie land loved me.
- “ And, lest pursuing despots still should seek my western isles,
And envy seize them as they gazed upon my blossoming miles,
I’ve taken in my service War, the justly true and brave,
Than whose no stronger arm is, the weak to shield and save.
- “ Nor think my noble satellite alike the old-time war,
With cruel slaughter crusted in his scythe-encompassed ear;
This one is linked with liberty, that bound himself to might,
And mine but girds for battle in the ranks and cause of right.
- “ And Peace, my sweet hand-maiden, who has shaped the sword a plow,
Comes with me to this festival, the olive on her brow,
A blessing in her aspect, full plenty in her train,
And I her sweet dominion will extend from main to main.
- “ Aye, daughters of America, rejoice in festive song;
Ye sons whom I have nurtured, chant your peons loud and long;
Unfurl the proud young banner. ‘One hundred years,’ you say,
But in my wiser knowledge years are as but yesterday.
- “ Fling out the gallant tri-color, the blue, the red and white!
An emblem fair to fill your eyes and bosoms with delight
The newest flag upon the earth, the Stars and Stripes unfold,
And let the story of its life in every clime be told.
- “ Yes, celebrate your birth-day with becoming joy and pride;
Your hundred years of history far older lands might guide;

For under my tuitions and my promptings you have sought,
To lighten human miseries and slaves to freedom bought.

“The stranger and the captive you have welcomed to your shores,
And to the poor and desolate thrown wide your open doors.
But take not over-credit, for to yours was done before
The self-same loving kindness when they landed on my shore.

“My wings are strong to shelter you, but heed the words I say,
And plant them in your memories deep this fair centennial day;
Be always just and fearless, for I cannot tolerate
Unhallowed prejudices and malignant, groveling hate.

“To the stranger be as brothers, be ye helpers to the weak,
And train your tongues in truthfulness and manliness to speak;
Resist the false oppressor, all tyrannies withstand,
Nor let dishonor's shadow thwart this highly favored land.

“For I would have ye models—Noble, upright, brave and pure;
No lust of gold or sordidness can Liberty endure.
In your young strength be merciful, in council firm and wise,
And over petty rivalries as victors proud arise.

“Dissensions do not foster, divisions give no roof;
From narrow sectionalities most wisely stand aloof.
In public trusts be faithful, in private life unstained,
And then in strictest justice may ye freedom's hosts be named.

“Let the loud cannon utter the hoarse greeting of its song;
Let all the bells in unison their melodies prolong;
Let clouds of star-lit banners illumine the wooing air,
And all my happy people in this grand ovation share.

“And when in future ages future million shall unite
To celebrate this natal-day of Liberty and Right;
When the records of our progress both the poles will rush to show,
And science strive to lift the veil from truths the present may not know;
When lands and other islands still have sought our sheltering wing,
And of the second century of freedom's reign they sing,
Then I, as judge and arbiter, presiding then and there,
Will call up thrilling memories of this FIRST CENTENNIAL YEAR.”

Final Meeting of the Fourth of July Executive Committee.

General Committee met, pursuant to adjournment.

The reports of different sub-committees being heard, the accounts audited and claims allowed, H. S. Doggett moved that all the streamers, flags and other property belonging to the Committee on Decorations be placed in the hands of C. S. Bell, for public use, and that the unsettled claims and vouchers be placed in the hands of a Committee consisting of C. S. Bell, Dr. Noble, C. H. Collins and John Mathews, for final adjustment, which was carried unanimously.

Dr. Noble asked leave to make a few remarks preparatory to making a motion. He said that the work of the Executive Committee had been comparatively easy, owing to the efficient and satisfactory manner in which the various sub-committees had performed their respective duties. Indeed, everything had been done so promptly and in such good order, that he (Dr. N.) felt like thanking everybody. He did not wish to make any invidious distinctions where all did so well, but duties were performed by some persons which, from their very nature and character, could only be appreciated by the few who had been cognizant of the facts, whilst others "showed for themselves." For instance, the superb martial appearance of the different military companies, their splendid drill, their steady, regular steps, and their gentlemanly, soldier-like bearing, gave them more the appearance of veterans in the art of war than of raw recruits of only a few days' service, and afforded ocular proof to the people who witnessed their evolutions that they had been drilled and officered by competent men. *And so with other features of the day. As another illustration, every person who saw or heard the beautiful chime of bells which were so handsomely rigged up and placed on wheels, and so arranged that they could be made to perform any piece of music, the machine having keys like a piano to operate on each bell—as a matter of course every one would say, "I know who got that up—that came from the foundry of C. S. Bell."

Again, every one who heard by the "Dawn's Early Light," on the morning of the 4th, the reverberations among the hills of old Highland, well knew that if our flag was not still there, "Uncle Jake" *was* with his cannon—and so on, *ad infinitum*.

But *who* could tell who suspended the beautiful streamers with their appropriate mottoes, across the principal streets of our village, welcoming all to share the hospitalities of the festive occasion? Or who had the splendid arch over the main entrance to the grounds erected, with its appropriate motto? Or who had the beautiful and commodious platform constructed, with its finely turned arches and ornaments, which were the admiration of every beholder. All these attractions and indispensable adjuncts to a successful celebration of our Centennial, were accomplished by hands invisible to the vast throng who admired the workmanship, and eulogized the refined taste and exquisite skill of some Chairman of a Committee on Decorations to them unknown.

Therefore, I move that the thanks of this meeting be and are hereby tendered to Frank W. Armstrong, Chairman of the Committee on Decorations, and his *few worthy assistants*, not only for their patriotism which prompted them to do the work, but also for the untiring energy and zeal and fine taste they displayed in rendering the decorations one of the great attractions of the day, and thus contributing to the enjoyment of all present.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Armstrong expressed his thanks for the compliment, and said the Committee gave *him* too much credit, as, to the valuable aid of his English friend, Mr. James Wadman, who kindly volunteered his services and labored faithfully from morning until night, belongs the principal credit, for whatever of beauty of design or success in the management was achieved, was due chiefly to *his* valuable suggestions.

On motion of R. T. Hough, it was unanimously agreed that the thanks of this Committee be and are hereby tendered to Mr. James Wadman for his valuable and efficient services, which so greatly contributed to the success of the day.

On motion of Dr. Noble, the Secretary was requested to ask Hon. H. L. Dickey for a copy of his eloquent oration for publication in the papers of the county. Carried.

On motion the Committee then adjourned *sine die*.

C. S. BELL, *Chairman*.

C. H. COLLINS, *Secretary*.

[The foregoing graphic and thoroughly truthful description of the proceedings of the people of Highland County, on the Fourth of July, A. D., 1876, was written by Mr. J. C. Springer, Editor of the Hillsboro GAZETTE, and was published in that newspaper of the succeeding week.

In a short time thereafter, on the——of July, A. D., 1876, Mr. Springer, in the prime of manhood, departed this life, universally respected and beloved by the whole community. Of him it can be justly recorded that he was an editor of very versatile and rare talent—a ready writer possessed of much knowledge in every relation of life. As a man, he was faithful and honest, and in every position a genial gentleman without prejudice, envy or malice toward any human being.

By THE AUTHOR.]

APPENDIX.

[Written for the Ohio Centennial Memorial School Volume by H. S. Doggett.]

SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS of HILLSBORO, HIGHLAND COUNTY, OHIO.

The first settlers of Hillsboro were men of intelligence, and at an early day evinced a great interest in schools. Many of these pioneers were men of liberal education for that day, and were always ready and anxious to provide schools for their children. Very soon after the settlement of the town, pay or subscription schools were taught at intervals by James Daniel and others. The first of these schools, deserving of particular notice, was taught by Robert Elliott, who came here from Kentucky, at the instance of Allen Trimble, who had known him as a teacher in that state.

Elliott opened his school in 1814, in a building on Walnut street, nearly opposite the Methodist Church. At the start he had between thirty and forty pupils, and the number was somewhat increased afterward. He was considered a good teacher, and his school was continued for the following three years. It was attended by the children of the town, and by some from the adjoining country. Several of the pupils of this school are yet living, amongst whom are John A. Trimble, John M. Barrere, Colonel Trimble and Washington Doggett.

While this school was going on, the citizens of the town agitated the subject of the purchase of a lot and the erection of a school-house. A public meeting was held, at which it was determined to buy a lot and build a house, all to be paid for by subscription, and to be the property of the town for school purposes. Three managers were elected: Joseph Woodrow, J. D. Scott and George

Shinn. They purchased of Jesse Williams, the lot on East Main street, on which John D. Spargur now resides, for fifty dollars. The deed bears date May 15, 1815. Very soon afterward a log school house, twenty-five by thirty-five feet, was erected upon this lot. The house was of hewn logs, and, in the language of the articles of agreement with the contractor, was "to be chunked and daubed with good lime and clay mortar on the outside, and to be lined with plank on the walls in the inside, and ceiled above head." On the completion of the house it was furnished with seats and desks of simple construction, but in consonance with the means of the people and in accordance with the furniture of their homes. Elliott first occupied this house, removing his school from the house on Walnut street. He remained in it till 1813.

The next movement in the direction of better schools occurred in 1818. At that time the Madras or Lancastrian school system was attracting considerable attention in this country and Europe. Captain John McMullin came to Hillsboro from Virginia, and proposed to teach a school upon this plan. Several prominent citizens became interested in getting up the school, and a meeting was held and articles of agreement and subscription were drawn up and signed by nearly all the citizens of the town. For the welfare and good government of the school, Allen Trimble, William Keys, Samuel Bell, John M. Nelson, Joshua Woodrow, sr., John Boyd and William Wright were chosen trustees of the "Hillsboro Lancastrian School." These trustees were empowered to contract with McMullin to teach the school, and were to pay him a salary not exceeding six hundred dollars for the first year. They were also authorized to provide fuel and other necessities. All expenses were to be paid by assessment on the subscribers in proportion to the number of scholars each sent to the school. The school was to be in session forty-eight weeks each year. To this school Allen Trimble subscribed four pupils, John Boyd four, William Keys three, John Jones three, Francis Shinn three, John Smith, Pleasant Arthur, Newton Doggett, and some forty others one or two each. The school was opened in the log house on Main street, in September, 1818, and all the appliances of the Lancastrian system were provided. Amongst these latter was the sand desk, which supplied the place of the modern blackboard. Between sixty and seventy pupils were enrolled at the start, and the

number was afterward increased during the continuance of the school to ninety.

In 1821 an addition, twenty feet in length, was added to the school house. This school seems to have prospered for four years, and whatever the defects of the system may have been, it had the merit of turning out good readers, writers and spellers. Many of the at present old residents were pupils in this school, amongst whom are Joshua Woodrow, jr., Mrs. G. W. Tucker, William H. Woodrow, Mrs. Dr. Kirby, Col. Trimble, Mrs. J. M. Trimble, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Ellis and Washington Doggett. Fourteen others are still living at other places. In these two early schools no provision was made for indigent pupils, excepting what assistance was given them by their abler neighbors, and that assistance was rarely withheld from the deserving.

The Lancastrian school under Capt. McMullin closed in 1823. An effort was made by John S. McKelvy to continue it, but he carried it on only for a short time, when the system was abandoned. No effort was made in these schools to teach anything beyond the common branches, excepting an occasional class in book-keeping.

The next school of any note was taught by Eben Hall and his wife, in the year 1826. The Halls were from Massachusetts, and both were well educated. Hall was a man of classical acquirements. He taught the advanced branches, and his wife the primary ones. Classes were taught by Hall in Algebra, Latin, Greek and Hebrew. The Hon. Nelson Barrere was a pupil of this school, and went thence to Augusta College.

Owing to domestic and other troubles, Hall did not teach many months. He was succeeded by Benjamin Brock, who taught for a year or two. Judge Gregg also taught a school about the same time.

In 1827 Robert Way, a Quaker preacher, who had been teaching in Fairfield township, came to Hillsboro, and taught a school. He was a teacher of very considerable reputation, and taught for many years in Clinton county, where he died a few years ago.

In the year 1827 a movement was made in the direction of higher education in Hillsboro, which, on account of the impetus it gave the cause of education and the results flowing from it, deserves extended notice. This movement resulted in the founding of the Hillsboro Academy. The pressing want of some more thorough

and extensive system of education was felt and appreciated by the leading men of the town. This feeling led to a subscription being started for the purpose of providing a Male High School or Academy. After a good deal of hard work, over five hundred dollars were raised, in shares of stock of five dollars. The principal stockholders were Allen Trimble, William Keys, Andrew Barry, Joshua Woodrow, jr., Isaac Telfair, John M. Nelson, Richard Collins, Jacob Kirby and Samuel E. Hibben.

The stockholders were incorporated by an act of the legislature, and organized by electing Allen Trimble president, Richard Collins secretary, and Samuel E. Hibben treasurer.

In order to commence a school at once it was determined to employ a principal at once, and Rev. Joseph McDowell Mathews, then of Kentucky, was selected. He removed to Hillsboro and opened the academy in a temporary building, in October, 1827. In 1829 a two-story frame house on East Main street, on the lot on which John A Trimble now resides, was purchased. Mr. Mathews remained as principal for several years. After him came Rev. Samuel D. Blythe, Rev. John Eastman, James A. Nelson and, last, Prof. Isaac Sams. The Academy reached its greatest efficiency, and had its highest reputation, while in charge of Mr. Sams. It was the first High or Classical School of any importance in this part of the state, and was attended by about fifty young men of this and adjoining counties.

Early in the history of the academy it received, through the efforts of Governor Allen Trimble, a donation of the state's interest in two tracts of land forfeited for taxes. After paying \$1,600 to heirs having claims on the land, enough was realized from the sale of a portion of the land with which to buy a lot and erect a building. Accordingly, a tract of thirteen acres in the north part of town was purchased, and on it a commodious two-story brick edifice was erected, known as "The Hillsboro Academy." For the construction of this building the corporation and the people were greatly indebted to the indefatigable efforts of Col. William O. Collins. The house was ready for occupancy in 1845, and in September of that year Mr. Sams commenced his school, assisted at different times by Fred. Fuller and Messrs. McKibben and C. Matthews. The reputation of the school for thorough instruction in the higher branches grew rapidly as a result of the

ability and industry of Mr. Sams. Several young men were here prepared for college and for the business of life. Some of these afterward became distinguished for their abilities and sound scholarship. Wherever they are they look back with pride to the career of the old academy.

Professor Sams retired from the academy in 1851, and the school was discontinued. The use of the building was donated to the Union schools. Mr. Sams is still living in Hillsboro, at the advanced age of eighty-seven, enjoying as good health and as good use of his faculties as most men do at sixty years of age. His services to the cause of education in this town and county are held in grateful remembrance and appreciation by our people. In addition to his services in the academy and the public schools, his work as school examiner was of great value. He was appointed examiner in 1838. Previous to that time the examinations for certificates had been conducted with very little system. After Mr. Sams undertook the work, the board adopted a fixed method of strict examinations, and by abiding by this for thirty years the teachers of the county became worthy of the noble work they had to do. He also took an active part in the County and State Teachers' Associations, and was, in 1851, president of the State Teachers' Association.

By his long and varied services he gained that respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens he so well deserves.

In this connection it is fitting to mention the services of Gov. Allen Trimble, who, from his coming to the county, was to the day of his death, the friend of popular education. He took an active part in inaugurating the present common school system. Always foremost in the early educational enterprises at home, he accomplished much for the cause in Ohio when governor of the state. He appointed, in 1822, the commissioners to report a system of education adapted for common schools. Nathan Guilford, of this commission, secured the passage of the act in 1825, the first step toward the present school system. Gov. Trimble, in his inaugural in 1826, and in his messages from that time to 1830, urged upon the legislature the interests and demands of the common schools, and recommended increased taxation for their maintenance. His influence, more than anything else, effected the passage of the acts of 1831 and 1832. His services, when the system

was in its infancy, cannot be over estimated, and should always be remembered with gratitude by the people of Ohio. To no one person are they more indebted for the proud rank their schools have taken than to Allen Trimble.

During the years of the inception, growth and prosperity of the academy, the public schools were in operation as primary schools, and were gradually growing in usefulness. Instruction in them was confined to the primary branches. Under the laws of 1825 and 1831, a portion of the expense was paid from funds raised by taxation, and part by the patrons of the schools. Soon after 1832, schools sustained entirely by public money were inaugurated. These schools were taught for the next few years by George McMillen, Mathew Simpson, and Messrs. Wilcox, Davis and others.

In 1827, a Grammar school was taught by Joseph McMathews, afterward the principal of the academy, the founder of Oakland Female Seminary, and at present the president of the Hillsboro Female College. For many years Mr. Mathews, assisted part of the time by Miss E. L. Grandgirard, was an earnest and faithful teacher in the special department of female education. Their work, although not directly connected with the common school system, was efficient and important.

In the year 1835, the old log school house built in 1815, gave place to a one-story brick school house, erected on the same site. The first school in this house was taught by Mathew Simpson, who was afterward succeeded in turn by George McMillen, S. D. Beall and D. Ruckman. At this time the interests of the public schools were in a manner overshadowed by those of the academy and seminary. Still the rapidly increasing number of children requiring primary instruction demanded more room for the schools, and in 1846 a two-story building, known as the Walnut Street House, was built.

The schools re-opened in 1847, with David Herron and Amanda Wilson as teachers in the Walnut Street House, and William Herron and Mary Muntz in the old Main Street House. About 150 pupils were enrolled, and the schools gave good satisfaction for the next year or two.

In the year 1850, Professor Sams called the attention of the people to the benefits likely to accrue to the youth by an organi-

zation under the law of 1849, known as the Union School Law. This was ably advocated by James Brown, of the *News*, and Mr. Emrie, of the *Gazette*, and was resolved upon by a popular vote, and in the spring of 1851 a Union School Board of Education, consisting of D. J. Fallis, John M. Johnston, J. R. Emrie, R. H. Ayres, Benjamin Barrere and Washington Doggett, was elected. The organization was perfected during the year, and in the autumn the Union schools opened, with Henry M. Shockley as superintendent. The schools comprised three grades, primary, secondary and grammar, and in the latter a few High school branches were to be taught by the superintendent, if there were any pupils qualified to pursue them. The enrollment the first year was about 230, and the second 275.

In 1853 the use of the academy building was given to the Union schools by that corporation, and in May, 1853, the grammar department was moved to that house, under the charge of Mr. Shockley and Eli Zink. At the close of the school year in 1853 Mr. Shockley resigned, and Rev. E. McKinney was appointed to the position of superintendent. It was determined at this time to add a High school department, to be taught by the superintendent, assisted by Prof. Sams, whose services for half of each day were secured. The schools were in charge of Mr. McKinney until 1856, when he was succeeded by Mr. Sams, who remained in charge until 1858. During these last few years the system found favor, and it was believed by those interested that it would in time supplant all other schools.

The schools opened in 1858 with Lewis McKibben as superintendent. In December of this year the old academy building, in which three grades were taught, was destroyed by fire. For the next eight years the schools were without good accommodations, changes of teachers were frequent, and they lost much of the ground they had gained in the few years before.

In 1862 Mr. McKibben was succeeded as superintendent by John Edwards, and in 1864 he was succeeded by L. McKibben. For various reasons no superintendent or "A" Grammar teacher were employed for 1865, and the school, including the lower Grammar and the grades below, was continued in charge of B. C. Colburn, of the B Grammar Grade.

The board and the people had been convinced of the absolute

need of a good building, which would accommodate all the schools under one roof. They had, in 1863, purchased a fine lot on West Walnut street for \$2630. The purchase was confirmed by the vote of the people, and preparations were commenced for erecting a commodious Union School House. Some delays occurred in commencing it, but in 1865 plans and specifications were drawn up for the present building. These articles and plans differed materially from those of the log house of 1815, which was by the terms of the articles of agreement, to be "chunked and daubed."

The contracts for building the new house were let in 1866, and the construction was pushed forward during that year and the next two. Some opposition was made to the project at the time, but now the entire intelligent portion of the community approve the action. The board, under whose auspices the house was built, consisted of C. S. Bell, James S. Murphy, Washington Doggett, N. Rockhold, J. C. Gregg and J. H. Mullenix.

The old school houses and lots were sold at public sale. The Main street lot for \$2,000. This, as we have seen, was bought in 1815 for \$50.00, a big price at the time.

At the beginning of the school year in 1866 the board resolved to restore the two grades that had been dropped, and to employ a superintendent and A Grammar grade teacher. Accordingly, H. S. Doggett was employed as superintendent, and E. G. Smith for the A Grammar grade. Although the schools had poor accommodations, they gradually increased in enrollment and favor with the people until the year 1868, when the new three-story building was completed and ready for occupancy.

The schools were opened on the 6th of September in the new house, with the following corps of teachers:

H. S. Doggett, superintendent; L. McKibben, High School teacher; E. G. Smith, A Grammar; Mary Doggett, B Grammar; Maggie Richards and Mary Ellis, Intermediate; Serena Henderson, Matilda McFadden and Sarah J. Lambert, Primary.

A revised course of study and a code of regulations were reported by the superintendent and adopted by the board. At the start 410 pupils were enrolled. These were examined and classified in their proper grades. Soon after the opening another Intermediate teacher was required, and Miss Ellen Eckly was em-

ployed. It was also determined to employ a teacher for the German language, and Gustav Chateaubriand was employed. In 1869 Miss Caroline Clay was chosen to this position, which she has filled creditably ever since. A regular High school course of study was adopted at this time, which, in 1872, was revised and extended, and arranged for three years' study. From that time forward the board determined to give diplomas to those pupils who satisfactorily completed the course. Pupils completing this course are prepared to enter college, or qualified for the active business of life. We give the names of the graduates.

CLASS OF 1873.

W. A. Brouse, Edward Holmes, W. C. Nelson, Wyatt Farrar, N. Rockhold, jr., Matilda Roads, Verda Eckly, Amelia Clay.

CLASS OF 1874.

Nannie Hanley, William R. Patterson, Thomas H. Langley, Joseph McD. Mathews, jr.

CLASS OF 1875.

John Higgins, Julius Pangburn, Emma Conard, Bertha Reckley, Callie Shepherd, Mary F. Fallon.

Two of the graduates and three other pupils, who finished their course in the schools before diplomas were given, are now teachers in the schools. Several others are teaching in other places, or engaged in business. Every year young men and ladies from the country attend the schools and qualify themselves for teachers. Many of these are doing good work in the country schools.

The number of pupils enrolled at the beginning of the present term in the white schools were 523, and in the colored 75. This latter department is taught in a commodious and convenient brick school house of two rooms, erected by the Union School and township boards. Two teachers are employed for the colored school, and good results have already accrued from their labors.

The Union schools are now held in great favor and appreciation by the youth and citizens of the town. A zeal for and an interest in learning pervades the pupils of the school in all the grades, which, as much as anything else, insures their progress and suc-

cess. The discipline is good, the number of the unruly and insubordinate being very small. Monthly examinations in writing are held, and public examinations twice in the year. The teachers have of late years been generally faithful, efficient and well qualified for their arduous duties. All of these hold certificates of a high grade from the county examiners and the superintendent, one for life from the state board of examiners.

The good results of the past few years are, in a great measure, to be attributed to the liberal and enlightened policy of the board of education in retaining the services of successful and efficient teachers as long as they desire to remain. This has given the schools a character for permanency, and has prevented those disorganizing breaks in the work which are the results of frequent changes in teachers or methods.

The superintendent and several of the teachers have been in the continuous service of the board for eight or nine years past. Changes of teachers have been not at all frequent.

In September, 1875, soon after the schools had re-opened for the present year, Mr. McKibben resigned his position in the High school, and retired from the profession on account of ill health. He had filled the place since the year 1868. He was succeeded by E. G. Smith, who is doing his work in this grade thoroughly and successfully. The superintendent gives three-fifths of his time to teaching in the High school, and the remainder to supervision. Sixty-five pupils are enrolled in the High school, the largest number ever in attendance in this grade during a summer term. They are studying Latin, Greek, German, the Sciences and Higher Mathematics. The graduating class this year will equal or surpass in numbers any former one.

The Union schools are now managed by the following authorities:

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

C. S. Bell, William H. Glenn, Wesley Copes, John Reckly, Josiah Stevenson, J. M. Heistand.

CORPS OF TEACHERS 1875-76.

H. S. Doggett, superintendent; E. G. Smith, High school teacher; W. A. Brouse, A Grammar teacher; Mary Doggett, B Grammar; Lizzie Ambrose, Matilda Roads, Sarah E. Williams,

Intermediate: Mary Conard, Nannie Doggett, Sarah J. Lambert, H. R. Fenner; Primary: C. Clay, German.

COLORED SCHOOL.

William H. Garnett, Hattie A. Gordon.

This sketch can not be better concluded than with the following paragraphs from memoranda furnished the writer by Prof. Isaac Sams:

"To one who has closely watched the progress of education and its results in the county of Highland and village of Hillsboro for over forty years, the vast amelioration in the attainments, the demeanor and moral status of the youth, seems almost miraculous.

"And in general it may be affirmed of the educational condition of Highland county and of Hillsboro, the county town, that no agricultural county of an equal population can be found to excel it in either method or effect."

ERRATA.

On page 13, line 18, in the table, read *H. F. College*; and in line 19, read *Hillsboro Academy*.

On page 74, line 10, for "have" read *has*.

On page 75, line 3, before the word "abandoned," add *have*.

On same page, line 26, before the word "speeches," read *eloquent* for "elegant."

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